



The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Notes of the Month.

THE Heraldic Exhibition, now being held at Edinburgh in the Scottish National Portrait Galleries, is proving a deserved success. An excellent descriptive catalogue has been compiled by Mr. Francis James Grant, Carrick Pursuivant. It is a noble collection of heraldic manuscripts, printed books, seals, and home and foreign armorials, as well as costumes and decorations. Heraldry is thus illustrated, both in its historical and artistic aspects, in a way that has never before been attempted. One of the interesting parts of the exhibition to the antiquary is the assemblage of Scottish burgh seals. It is no slight on the science of heraldry to say that the numerous non-heraldic seals are not the least interesting. The pious early burghers of Scotland frequently adopted religious devices for their matrices, generally some incident in the life of the patron saint. Thus the counter-seal of Aberdeen contains a representation of the miracle of St. Nicholas, who, standing within the front gate of the walls of a castle and beneath a Gothic canopy, is depicted restoring to life the three murdered children. Dumfries bears St. Michael, armed with sword and shield, standing upon the vanquished dragon. Dunfermline shows St. Margaret crowned, holding a sceptre in her right hand and standing within a Gothic niche, on each side of which is an altar candlestick. Forres displays St. Lawrence crowned with a nimbus, holding a book in his right hand, while with his left he grasps the gridiron. Fortrose bears St. Peter and St. Boniface, to whom the cathedral church of Ross was dedicated. St. Andrews

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naturally represents the crucifixion of the saint whose name it bears, but the reverse of the seal displays the full-length figure of a bishop in pontifical vestments. Tain carries St. Duthacus in long garments, holding in his dexter hand a staff garnished with ivy. Whithorn, which exhibits two matrices, shows on the one St. Ninian fully vested with fetterlocks on each side, while on the other the figure of St. Leonard with the curious inscription, "S. Qubithoune et Vigtoune." The Madonna and Holy Child are also borne by several of the burghs, among which may be mentioned Cullen, which still uses a very ancient matrix, rudely executed, but extremely curious, on which is depicted the Virgin and Holy Child, seated on what is supposed to be a throne, and beneath which is the figure of a dog. The seal of Wick formerly in use contains a curious old view of the town, while the present matrix shows a boat in the sea wherein are two men rowing, and in the stern the Saviour standing. The extent of this collection may be judged from the fact that the catalogue describes no less than 1,184 items. We are glad to hear that it is proposed to issue a permanent record of this exhibition ere it is dispersed, which is to take the shape of a large-paper edition of the catalogue containing about eighty representations (some of them hand-coloured) of the principal objects of interest. We hope to recur to the subject of this valuable exhibition next month.



Great mischief is being done at the old castle on Loch Doon, in Ayrshire, by the ashlar work at the base being taken away for building purposes, thus involving the upper works in the ruin wrought. A fine gateway, with the slits for the portcullis chains, now perfect, is being thus destroyed. The castle is an interesting one, eleven-sided, the keep forming one side; it stands on an island in the lake, and its base is protected by an apron of rough stones, thrown anyhow; an invader would have to use his hands to keep his feet. The Marquis of Ailsa is the keeper or proprietor of this unfortunate castle, and his attention should be drawn thereto, for it is almost impossible to credit the rumour that the owner is already acquainted with the progress of this mean vandalism.

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We were glad to notice that the grievous and steady deterioration of the splendid ruins of Rievaulx Abbey was commented on with due severity at the recent congress of archaeological societies as reported in another part of this issue. The Rev. J. C. Atkinson, in his scholarly work on the Chartulary of Rievaulx, printed by the Surtees Society in 1889, comments in several places on the grievous decay of the abbey and conventual buildings, which he describes as "mouldering away year by year for want of a little fostering care and protective expenditure." In a paragraph written, we believe, in 1887, this famous Yorkshire antiquary states that "he has reason to conclude, as the result of inquiries made on the spot, that at the rate of sixpence a head, levied on all the visitors to the abbey, a total sum of more than £100 would be annually realized; and from what he has seen himself of what lies almost on the surface, or only slightly shrouded by the sward and lighter *débris*, it is almost impossible to estimate what actual and most interesting discoveries, as well as preservations, might be accomplished with even that sum annually set apart for the purpose."

Since this paragraph was written, the owner of the site of this abbey, the Earl of Faversham, has for the last three or four seasons charged, not the suggested sixpence, but a whole shilling levied on every visitor, yet the result has not in any way fulfilled Mr. Atkinson's expectations. To our certain knowledge, notwithstanding this accumulation of shillings, the buildings have suffered most materially during the last three years. We doubt if there is another abbey in England the remains of which have suffered more extensively during the present century than is the case with Rievaulx. The deterioration has been specially marked since 1850.

Another Yorkshire building of unique historic interest that was mentioned at the archaeological congress is the little church of Kirkdale, constructed, as the inscription in the porch certifies, just before the Norman Conquest, out of the remains of an Anglo-Saxon monastery. The fine series of ornamental crosses used in the building ought to be carefully drawn from the masonry and placed inside the church to preserve them from

further deterioration. More particularly should this be done with the finely incised Anglo-Saxon slab in the west wall, which the late Father Haigh fancied he could prove to be that of King Æthilwald. Although this identification cannot be maintained, the stone is one of exceptional richness. Within the past twelvemonth it has suffered much at the hands of idle boys or wanton tourists. Another curiosity, though a modern one, was noticed during a recent visit to this church, the nave of which is in a slovenly condition, and still contains some high square pews. In a pew corner was a well-used cushion of unusual shape; on examination, the cushion turned out to be a discarded tea-cosy!

A paragraph to the following effect, entitled, "Mining for a Royal Crown," has, with certain variations, been recently going the round of various English newspapers. It has come to us from the United States and South Africa, as well as in home journals: "His Majesty King James II. of England certainly gave a good deal of trouble during his lifetime, and is now proving a nuisance indirectly in a very extraordinary way 190 years after his death. According to an ancient local legend, James, who died at Saint Germain-en-Laye, hid away somewhere in the neighbourhood of the monastery of Triel the royal crown of England, the sceptre, and other baubles of a total value of some two millions sterling. For more than forty years past the owners of the estate on which are the ruins of the monastery have sought for the regalia by digging long trenches in all directions, always starting from the building itself. So assiduously has this work been carried out that some of the subterranean passages have become a serious danger to the neighbouring village. One house has fallen in, and several others threaten to follow suit. The mayor is taking steps to prevent any further delving by the seekers after hidden treasure." Can any of our readers say what foundation there is for the supposed belief in this vast store of hidden regalia? Obviously the story is not altogether correct.

Constitutional historians all agree that the English office of Justice of the Peace was originally an elective one, the holder of it

being appointed thereto by the freeholders in the county court. The election of county coroners by the freeholders, which held good until the recent legislation as to County Councils, was a remnant of this ancient system. The great majority of lettered Englishmen would, however, suppose that no existence of an elected magistrate could be found for several generations. Yet this very summer, for the first time for fifty-five years, the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower has exercised its ancient privilege of having a contested election for such an appointment. Major Holmes, of Hornchurch, has been elected magistrate of the liberty by seventy-eight votes to forty-two for Mr. A. W. Harvey, auctioneer, of Romford. This ancient liberty comprises the parishes of Romford, Hornchurch, and Havering-atte-Bower, and still retains a distinct jurisdiction of its own. The liberty, once a royal residence, was granted in past times numerous charters, securing its peculiar privileges. The latest dates from Queen Elizabeth. Havering liberty possesses three magistrates (none appointed by the crown), a High Steward, a Deputy-Steward, a Clerk of the Peace, a Coroner, a High Bailiff, and other officials, including woodwards, searchers and sealers of leather, ale-coners, etc. In 1833 the municipal commissioner reported to Parliament that "no useful end was served by the existence of the municipal constitution of this liberty." Nevertheless, it survived the Municipal Reform Act, and will, perhaps, survive the notice now given at the Essex Quarter Sessions to petition the Privy Council for an order to merge the liberty in the county.

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An estate well known and regarded by antiquaries as a national relic has just been sold. Athelhampton was traditionally a chief seat of the Saxon kings, especially of King Athelstan. In William the Conqueror's time it was held from the heirs of Hildebrand, who in turn held from the Bishop of Sarum, and he from the king in chief by service of five knights' fees. It subsequently came into the possession of the Martins, who resided here during eight generations, and whose arms appear on the numerous stained glass windows of the present hall. From the Martins it descended to the Brune, Bankes,

and Long families respectively; and from the latter family it was purchased by the uncle of the present owner, Mr. G. Wood Homer, who has now sold it to Mr. A. C. de Lafontaine, with the park and surrounding lands. In Hutchins's *History of Dorsetshire*, 1754, is recorded the fact that in the north part of the building is a chamber called the king's chamber, which, however, is only remarkable for having an earthen floor. At that time, and until within a few years, was a court giving access to the house, at the entrance to which was a porter's lodge. Fine examples of Tudor work are found in the stately oriel windows of the present principal front, and characteristic of the period is the rough stone flagging of the beautiful entrance-hall, and the original oak staircase. The property has found an appreciative buyer in Mr. de Lafontaine, and antiquaries will be glad to learn that this rich example of pure Tudor work will be carefully preserved as one of England's ancient homes.

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The President of the Society of Antiquaries (Dr. Evans), who gave such an interesting and almost exhaustive sketch "on the forgery of antiquities" at the recent congress of archaeological societies, curiously enough omitted all reference to one of the most recent and prevalent frauds on the unwary: we allude to frauds in old oak furniture. The plan is to procure a genuine old chest, chair, dresser, settle, or other piece of furniture, and to carve thereon certain initials, dates, or coats of arms that would materially enhance its value in the eyes of collectors, and particularly of those connected with particular families. Though these wooden lies are beginning to be generally detected, the trade is evidently brisk from the varied information that reaches us from so many quarters. If only a man of means and family is known to be an oak collector, he can hardly fail to become the victim, or at all events the attempted victim, of these ingenious forgers. We were recently shown a genuine Elizabethan chair "picked up" in Chester at a very heavy price, the back panel of which had been cleverly carved by a modern hand with the Howard arms and certain initials appropriate to the date. It had been purchased by a cadet of the house

of Howard, but to a practised eye the arms and initials were obvious recent additions. We afterwards learnt that it had been offered in vain to the Duke of Norfolk, who had learnt wisdom from being already bitten after a like fashion. The late Bishop Lightfoot, in the last year of his episcopacy, was nearly victimized in a similar matter. A genuinely old chair was offered to him for £25, which purported to bear the arms, date and initials of a sixteenth-century predecessor in the see of Durham; but he was saved the ignominy of a purchase through the timely intervention of the hon. sec. of the local archæological society of the midland town where the would-be salesman resided. In one case a long firm, in their endeavour to cheat a titled collector, actually went to the trouble and expense of placing a suitably-carved old chest in the attic of an out-of-the-way small farm-house, bribing the tenant to assert that he had heard his grandfather say it had been there many and many a year! But fortunately the farmer, under cross-examination, grew ashamed of his share of the lies, and turned informer.



In another part of this number our correspondent, Mr. Bailey, discourses of the Derby Museum. It is, as he says, chiefly remarkable for its almost entire deficiency in the matter of antiquities, and this in a county which has probably yielded more prehistoric relics than any other of like acreage in Great Britain. Though by far the greater part of these relics have been now scattered in other more appreciative districts, or else been hopelessly lost, it is by no means too late for the county to change its policy with regard to the future, and to some extent to retrieve the past. Now that the town of Derby possesses in its Mayor, Sir Alfred Seale Haslam, a gentleman of means, as well as of cultured and antiquarian tastes, there is an excellent opportunity for making a fresh start. We venture to suggest to the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society that it should approach the Mayor and suggest the formation of a joint committee, composed of members of the Corporation and of the council of the society, to discuss the question with the view of surmounting the difficulties suggested by our correspondent.

In one respect Mr. Bailey has dealt far too gently with the lapses and exceeding carelessness of the Derby Corporation committees of the Museum and Free Library. If the contents of the old Athenæum Museum were transferred to the new building, how is it that so large a portion of its contents have disappeared? Where are they now? There are a variety of interesting exhibits well recollected by Derbyshire folk of middle age not now to be seen. Some of these have been described and even illustrated in antiquarian works. For instance, several valuable Anglo-Saxon cinerary urns discovered when digging the foundations for Lord Belper's seat at Kingston were deposited in the Derby Museum, which have been drawn in more than one work on English pottery. To these were added like vessels of a later find from King's Newton. In 1883 a visitor to the museum was so persistent in drawing attention to printed statements as to these ancient urns, that at last the then curator produced out of a hamper a single broken specimen, whilst the rest of the contents consisted of a jumble of flints, beads, and small bronzes which had been carelessly thrown together several years before, when the old museum was abandoned. Where are these now? Are they still on the premises? They evidently escaped Mr. Bailey's keen eyes and inquiries.



But we have a more recent and yet graver complaint to bring against this committee of the Derby Corporation, and one of a very definite character. When the Royal Archæological Institute made Derby their headquarters in 1885, that great authority, Rev. Canon Browne, of Cambridge, drew special attention to the remarkable and highly interesting fragments of a rich Anglo-Saxon churchyard cross which formerly stood close to the church of St. Alkmund, and which had been drawn seven years previously by Mr. Bailey to illustrate the fourth volume of Dr. Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*. In the course of his paper Canon Browne wrote: "I trust when next I come to Derby I shall find that the *exceedingly valuable fragments from St. Alkmund's*, now exposed to the weather in front of the Free Library, have been carefully put under cover. . . . It often happens that those who have the custody of

stones of this character, even when they recognise that they are of priceless value from their great age, the skill of their design and execution, and the fact that no other nation of Europe has such memorials, are disposed to argue that what has lasted so well for ten or eleven hundred years will stand the weather for any number of years more. They forget that the fragments have been carefully preserved in the soil of North Anglian or Mercian churchyards, and in the cement of the Norman church wall for all these centuries, and that they will perish like any other stone in this smoky nineteenth century." If, however, Canon Browne was now to revisit Derby, he would find some of the stones on which he then commented still outside the museum, in the narrow smoky Wardwick, considerably deteriorated; whilst others, together with plaster casts taken by the late Mr. Stevens in 1845, which were drawn in 1879, are now hopelessly lost or broken up!

With regard to the report on archæology in the Brighton Museum, which appeared in the *Antiquary* for May, 1891, we have received a communication from Mr. Henry Willett, chiefly relating to his valuable collection of English pottery, of which a classified catalogue was published in 1879. Mr. Willett justly points out that a portion of his ceramic collection was lent last year to the Royal Guelph Exhibition, that another portion is now lent to the Royal Naval Exhibition, and that, under such circumstances, some confusion is unavoidable. Our correspondent, Mr. Roach le Schonix, states that he tried in vain to obtain a catalogue of the ceramic collection, and that it certainly was not on sale at the time of his visit, nor was there any intimation that a portion of the ware was elsewhere. Mr. Willett's suggestion that anyone intending to visit local museums on behalf of the *Antiquary* should "first write to the curator to make an appointment," does not commend itself to our judgment, as it would defeat a principal intention in the compiling of such articles, which is to show what the particular museum displays and explains for any visitor of average intelligence, and not what could be privately explained or produced for the delectation of a favoured,

personally-conducted visitor. Though there may have been some mistake in judgment on the part of Mr. Roach le Schonix, we only wish that that gentleman could visit more of our provincial collections. Other communications have reached us from Brighton, which prove that our commissioner's visit has already done some good. There can be no doubt that much of the archæology of that museum was badly arranged, and in several instances ludicrously mislabelled.

In our last issue an illustrated review of Mr. Hartshorne's gruesome but fascinating book on "Hanging in Chains" appeared. A correspondent, who has read the work with appreciation of its research, draws attention to two remarkable sixteenth-century instances of gibbeting. Robert Kett, the leader of the Norwich peasantry rebellion against inclosures in 1549, was on December 7 fitted with chains whilst still alive at the foot of Norwich Castle, and thence drawn up by a rope about his neck to a gibbet on the top of the castle keep, "and there hanged for a continuall memorie of so great villanie untill that unhappy & heavy body through putrefaction consuming shall fall down at length." William Kett, his brother, was at the same time gibbeted in a yet more remarkable place, for he was hung in chains from the top of Wymondham steeple.

The contemplated restoration of the church of Taddington has brought us a communication from the rector of Brancaster, whose immediate ancestors held property in the township. He suggests the desirability of pressing upon those engaged in the matter the propriety of taking the opportunity of relaying in its more proper position on the pavement the brass of Richard Blakwall, of Blakwall, 1505, his widow Agnes, and their eleven children, which is now improperly placed against the wall at the east end of the south aisle. He remarks that in a church like Taddington there is no fear whatever of the brass sustaining injury from occupying a position on the pavement, which is the only valid reason that can be offered for removing such memorials to the walls, where they are both inappropriate and unsightly, unless originally designed for such a position.

In the *Antiquary* for July, 1890, we gave a qualified approval to the scheme for the apparently necessary enlargement of the church of St. Werburgh, Derby. By that scheme, as we then understood it, the seventeenth-century tower, as well as the eighteenth-century chancel, would be preserved, and this was infinitely preferable to the clean sweep originally proposed by the selected architect, Sir Arthur Blomfield. But now that the plans are lodged with the Diocesan Registry, our opinion is more than modified. It turns out that Sir Arthur has designed a brand-new top stage for the tower with very elaborate battlements, pinnacles, and other wedding-cake enrichments — the present tower-window is to be taken out, and the buttresses are to be rebuilt on a larger scale. We also fear that it is intended to re-dress the whole surface of the tower. To call this "the preservation of the old tower" is a wanton misuse of the Queen's English! We sincerely trust that the good sense of the Chancellor and the Bishop of Derby will check this reckless self-glorification of a nineteenth-century architect in his mischievous efforts to destroy the substantial work of his predecessors. There is comfort also in the thought that monetary considerations will probably save the tower, for we rejoice to know that it is the last part of the work to be undertaken, whilst only £5,150 out of a total of £10,750 requisite for the new "body" has as yet been obtained.

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Henry Hutcheon, of King Street, Aberdeen, must be metaphorically "hung in chains" by the *Antiquary*, as an additional aggravation of his original sentence. On July 23, to the lasting credit of Sheriff Thoms, of Kirkwall, Hutcheon was fined £1 or one month's imprisonment for defacing stones in the cathedral church of St. Magnus. He attacked the building with chisel and hammer, and had begun to ornament it with his name. This was no mere school-boy's trick, or wantonness of an illiterate tramp. The deliberation of the shabby, senseless act richly merited severe treatment. Perhaps Mr. Hutcheon feared that his name would achieve no fame unless thus connected with the venerable walls of St.

Magnus, but his action has brought the name of Hutcheon into far wider notoriety than he anticipated. The defence was as mean as the deed he committed; it was alleged that the walls were already covered with names and initials, among them being that of Prince Albert. This latter statement is not on record in her Majesty's *Leaves from a Journal*, and it must have been another Hutcheon who formerly took this disloyal liberty. This disfiguring of public monuments with cut, scratched, painted, or written names is a disgraceful act of mobbing almost peculiar to the inhabitants of Great Britain. It is rampant everywhere. This very season several initials have been deeply cut on the grave-slab of the first abbot of Byland in the chapter-house of that ruin. It should be widely known that English as well as Scotch law can punish such rascals, and antiquaries should not hesitate to bring to book anyone who may be caught *flagrante delicto*.

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The Second International Folklore Congress will be held in London on October 1 and following days, under the presidency of Mr. Andrew Lang. The subscription (10s. 6d.) entitling to card of membership should be sent to the hon. sec., Mr. J. J. Foster, Offa House, Upper Tooting, S.W.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

UNDER the direction of Professor Kandrikoff, a distinguished archaeologist of St. Petersburg, the first of the three Russian missions to be sent for the exploration of Palestine will start about the middle of August, in order to study the Christian and Byzantine monuments of Syria.

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Hamdi-bey, Director of the Imperial Museum called Tshinili-Kiosk, at Constantinople, has begun to publish an illustrated account of the monuments it contains. The first part, to be issued immediately, will be devoted to the sarcophagi discovered at Sidon in Phœnicia, one of which is attributed to Alexander the Great.

In the island of Melos, close to where the celebrated Venus of the Louvre Museum was discovered many years ago, a colossal statue has come to light, of which the lower part of the legs is alone wanting. It represents a youthful pugilist.

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At Megalopolis some peasants have unearthed various fragments of statues and other ancient marbles, the character and value of which have not yet been determined.

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At Athens, in digging the foundations for a new house near the ancient church *Haghioi Theodoroi*, an archaic statuette of considerable artistic value, but in a bad state of preservation, has been discovered.

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News from Crete announces that the French School has completed its contract with the proprietors of the ruins of the large ancient building of Cnossos, in order to excavate them; the works are to be completed in two years.

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In Rome the excavations in search of the marble plan have been suspended, in order to make first the necessary repairs of the wall at the north-west angle of the Basilica of Constantine, which threatens to fall over into the convent garden of SS. Cosmas and Damian. Some bricks with makers' stamps are all that has been discovered there lately.

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At Oderzo, in a field where at the end of the last century buildings of ancient Opitergium were discovered, a large polychrome mosaic pavement has come to light representing hunting-scenes.

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In Tontola, a portion of the commune of Predappio, near Forlì, a tomb has been found with black glazed earthenware and various objects in bronze.

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In Castrocaro, in the commune of Terra del Sole, were found other tombs, with glazed vases and bronze statuettes.

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In excavating the ancient necropolis Numana, in the commune of Sirolo, near Ancona, where the work is still being prosecuted, earthenware objects of local and foreign character were found in the tombs. The latter consist of

Greek vases with black or red figures, and *oinochoe* on which are figured large female heads garlanded with leaves, belonging to the last period of ancient art, resembling Faliscan ware. Amongst the arms found at the same time were two large curved sabres, like modern Turkish scimitars, but ploughed or hollow down the middle. Similar arms were found in the necropolis of Tolentino.

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In continuing the excavations in the necropolis of Todi eighteen tombs were opened in Contrada Peschiera, but of these only a single tomb was found not already rifled. It contained a mirror, two gold earrings, a vase with red figures on black ground, and nails of the wooden coffin in which the corpse had been laid. Some iron spears have been found in Contrada S. Lucia, near the same site.

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Near Florence, not far from Mugnone, a funereal *cippus* has been discovered with a Latin inscription.

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Outside the walls of Arezzo, in an ancient well, has been found amongst other objects a magnificent bronze vase, attributed to the first century of the Empire, a bronze bucket, and an iron nail, with many lamps. Some sacred edifice may have stood near, if we may judge from the fictile ornaments that remain—antefixes and acroteria. In the commune of Marsciano, on the right bank of the Tiber, the cover of a sarcophagus has been found bearing an Etruscan inscription.

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At Ravenna the well-known sculptor, Signor Pozzi, has established a Byzantine museum for the collection of all the remains of that period for which the town is famous.

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The Greek Government has resumed the excavations at Marathon, and is clearing away the earth all around the tumulus, in order to examine more minutely the stratum within on which were laid the bones of the fallen warriors. The earth will then be filled in, and the tumulus will then be restored to its former state, and be preserved as a national monument.

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Signor Kavvadias has published in the Athenian *Deltion* the detailed description

of the base discovered near the *Theseion*, with the signature of Bryaxis. The inscription occupies four lines of the front of the base, and contains the names of the three *phylarchoi* who were victors in the *anthippasia*; also a fifth line shorter than the others: *Bryaxis epoiesen* (not *epoiesen*). On the other three faces of the *bathron* are figured a bearded horseman with a tripod on each. Evidently these are the three figures of the victors dedicated at the time of the *anathema*. These figures give us an idea of the artistic ability of Bryaxis, contemporary and collaborateur of Scopas. The *anathema* or votive gift which stood on the base is lost, but it is supposed to have been a tripod, or a column with a tripod on it, or else something similar. The Greek press is much occupied with the importance and interest of this discovery.

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The Italian Government having for the present renounced all intention of resuming its excavations in Crete owing to the deficit in its yearly budget, M. Joubert, who has just been engaged in travelling through all the provinces of the island except in the west, in order to visit all the ancient city sites, on behalf of the French School at Athens, has been commissioned by its new director, M. Homolle, to undertake excavations at the prehistoric remains of the large building of unknown character at Cnossos, which Dr. Schliemann failed to purchase just before his death. These are to be concluded in two years, by which time Italy may feel itself in a position to authorize another campaign.

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While attention is now turned to this small island of the Ægean, in the hopes of solving the uncertainty that still hangs over the origin of statuary art in Greece, Dr. Emanuel Loewy, Professor of Archæology in the Roman University, comes very opportunely with a learned essay, in which he discusses all the features of the latest discovered statue in Crete. As certain primitive types of sculpture found in Greece seemed all derived from a common original, and this prototype can be traced to Crete, archæologists are now constrained to give it the credit for initiative which tradition and mythology bestowed on it from the earliest times. To Dædalus was attributed the first advance


made in the sculptor's art, and with him are more or less connected that series of artists who, sprung from Crete, carried the knowledge and practice of sculpture into all parts of the Hellenic world. The results of actual discovery must now be relied on for confirmation or disproof of this contention. In the upper part of a statue in *poros* stone, recently discovered at a slight depth on the western slope of the acropolis of Eleutherna by some peasants who were tilling the ground, and now preserved in the museum of the Greek Syllogos at Candia, we have for the first time an example of early Cretan statuary art.

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The figure, a little less than natural size, is clothed in a closely-fitting *chiton* girded round the waist. Though no traces of colour remain, some double lines may be observed in the front view of the *chiton* slightly graven, which divide the part above the cincture into four bands of varying width, decorated with what appear to be cinquefoiled rosettes. A similar adornment may be seen on the girdle and on the lower part of the left shoulder. The head is crowned with a chaplet, and small curls lie upon the temples, while the mass of hair falls in four thick curls over the two shoulders and in eight long curls down the back; the division of the curls begins at the top of the skull just below the crown. Dr. Chatzidakis, of Candia, thinks the figure male; but Dr. Loewy would be more disposed to call it female, the slightly elevated breast being not unlike that of the statue dedicated by Nikandros at Delos. Still more striking similarity of style is observed between our Cretan statue and one recently discovered in the sanctuary of Demeter, near Tegea, and published in the journal of the French School (XIV., 1890, pl. xi., p. 382). This statue of *tufa*, a stone not found in Arcadia, is most likely from Crete, and the work of the same artist. According to Pausanias, Cheirisophos of Crete, a successor of the Dædalides, made a gilt statue of Apollo for the temple of that god in Tegea, and a stone figure representing the sculptor himself; while Endoios, a pupil of Dædalus, made a statue of Athena Alea for Tegea, which was afterwards carried by Augustus to Rome.

Pompeii Revisited.*

By PROFESSOR HALBHERR.

N the termination of the excavations carried out last year at the furthest end of *Regio* viii., near the *Via della Scuola* and the *Vicolo dei Teatri*, archæological research at Pompeii has not been conducted with the same expedition, and fewer labourers have been employed in digging. Hence little of interest has during the past year come to light. This decline of activity in excavating seems, however, to be fully explained by the necessity there was for attending to immediate restoration and repairs in the recently disinterred buildings several stories high, which I described in my article of last summer. The complete excavation of the lower stories of these houses had obliged the workmen to remove so much material, to perforate so many walls, and, indeed, to bodily remove so much of the upper floors, that no sooner was that quarter finished, than the walls threatened collapse, and the work of rebuilding had to be begun. Then whole walls had to be rebuilt, vaults reconstructed, and terraces or floors laid down again; for it was quite impossible to preserve things as they were. Compensation for this untoward necessity may be found in the fact that, now the work of reconstruction is completed, a much better idea can be formed by the visitor of the character of the loftiest and most complex buildings which the ancient city possessed, than was possible before. Their plan is entirely strange, novel and instructive. The small and elegant *balneum*, with the walls adorned with frescoes of Nile scenery and the figures of dwarfs, described by me in the *Antiquary* last year, is now completely restored to its original state, and consists of two chambers vaulted, in which the ancient stuccoes have all been replaced, the one within containing the bath, and the other a vestibule, having a large square aperture on one side, and on the other a round window, thus giving light to both rooms. From the outer room leaves, on the left, a corridor or *dromos*, with its

ceiling formed of small narrow vaults, built one after the other in line. This corridor leads to seven small cells ranged in file, and but badly lighted by seven openings or double-lighted windows, like those of the bath itself, pierced in the outer wall of the *dromos* at equal intervals opposite each room. To what use these cells were applied is not known, but perhaps they served either for the slaves, or as simple store-rooms. The portion of the eighth region, which stands on the slope of the ancient stream of lava, and as it were between the line of the walls formerly destroyed and the *Vicolo dei Teatri*, is now completely laid bare; the officials have only now to go on with the works at the *Porta della Marina* in order to finish this part of Pompeii altogether.

Already last year, while these latter works were still in progress, a beginning was made in another quarter, by excavating on the *Via Nolana*, that is to say, within the circuit of *Regio* v. At the *Insule* 4, 5 and 2 of this region the chief work was concentrated at the end of last year and during all the present, and will be continued there for some time to come. The quarter to which these *Insule* belong, although not far removed from the centre of the ancient city, and quite close to where cross the two chief arteries of Pompeii, viz., the *Cardo* or *Via Stabiana*, and the *Decumanus major* or *Via della Fortuna*, or that of *Nola*, seems to have been neither rich nor splendid. The first discoveries made last autumn in the house No. 1. of *Insula* 4, fronting the *Via Nolana*, consist of a small hoard of silver and copper coins, all injured by oxidization. Amongst the first recognised was one of Vespasian; the copper ones are sesterces and asses of imperial times. The rest of the household goods that came to light consist of objects of bronze, amongst which is a horse-bit and a candelabrum, and others of terracotta and of ivory. In the month of November occasion was taken of the presence of H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden to open an area behind the shop of No. 1 of the same *Insula*, and there was found a nude statuette in bronze, representing a bearded Silenus crowned with ivy, which must, it would appear, have served as a key to some water-tap; also several bronze lamps and some coins, amongst which

* See the *Antiquary* for July, 1890, vol. xxii., pp. 48-50.

is a *sestercium* of Vespasian, and an *as* of Tiberius Claudius.

In the same house another room was cleared out a few days later, in the presence of her Majesty the Empress of Austria, and this yielded several bronzes and terracottas, with various other objects, amongst which is especially noteworthy a bronze *patera* with cylindrical handle, adorned at the end with a lion's head boss, and having a disk in relief at the bottom with four concentric ornamental zones.

From *Insula* 5 we have the broken statuette of a woman in marble, and a rustic altar formed of a small pilaster, bearing in relief two masks. This *ara* stood in the peristyle of a house, having its entrance in *Via Nolana*. Still poorer in products must be pronounced *Insula* 2, where the men are at present engaged. It consists of a group of houses without shops, entered from a narrow lane, which, starting at the *Via Nolana*, at the angle of the house called *del Torello*, runs parallel with the *Cardo*, and then runs towards the walls, where it would come out at the *Porta del Vesuvio* and that of *Capua*. The houses seem altogether destitute of mural subject paintings, having their walls for the most part painted gray, or in simple tints, light-coloured and uniform, presenting to view, with rare exceptions, common designs in bands or ordinary architectural motives, relieved here and there by small scenes, all of the animal or vegetable world, without any human figures. Still, they are not without some importance, as most of the buildings even here are of more than one story, and generally of two, and it were much to be desired that the upper stories here were left intact and uninjured, so as to require no reconstruction later. The house which was being excavated at the period of my visit, about the middle of July, was one having its entry at the seventh doorway to the right of the little street already named. Near the door can be seen upon the wall outside the remains of an electoral inscription dabbed on with a brush, but now by lapse of time reduced to a few illegible letters. The mass of *lapilli* and ashes here reaches a rather considerable height, and the rubbish is being carried off by an incline iron railway running down in the direction of

the open country, towards the gates of Nola and of Sarno. The lower floors on the street side were already partially cleared during a former campaign, and attention is now being directed to the interior on the level of the second floor. Here a fine small chamber has just been discovered with vaulted ceiling, and with its walls painted with pictures on red and white ground, with various ornamentations of an architectural character, and some landscapes, besides ordinary designs commonly found elsewhere. Near this part is a chamber or area, on the walls of which a *graffito* is preserved, which Herr Mau, of the German Institute, has deciphered and copied with a view to publication. On the same floor we enter another small room, also with vaulted ceiling, but well-nigh bare of all decoration on the walls, which are all coloured red or white. The apartments of the first or ground floor are very simple, with walls generally coloured white, and divided into rectangular compartments by simple coloured lines. In one of the front rooms of the house adjoining, and previously excavated, the walls, similarly divided into square panels, have in the centre of each division the representation of an animal or of an *amorino*, and in the band running over the squares between these and the ceiling are painted masks for scenic representations, figures of women standing, and small animals together with arabesques.

A remarkable construction differing from all the surrounding houses is to be seen in a piece of walling in a room on the ground-floor, which may be attributable to some hasty work of restoration made by the inhabitants after the earthquake of the year 63 A.D. It is formed partly of large blocks and squares of *tufa*, like those with which were built the city walls belonging to the first period. Very likely they were taken therefrom, as it is well known that these walls were in part left to go into a ruined state, and were then afterwards reconstructed in *opus incertum*. The portions thus left in ruins may have easily served as a quarry for stores for the buildings of the day.

Amongst the objects recovered on this site, besides a bronze seal, with the name in relief of *Nonnius Tufidius Successus*, who was very probably the owner of the house now

disinterred, and besides some objects of domestic concern, as small lamps in terracotta, inkstands, glass bottles, etc., must be mentioned a number of *amphoræ* bearing inscriptions, two of which are of particular importance, historically speaking. One of them has painted in red letters on the base of the neck the names in Latin of the consuls *Lucius Annæus Seneca*, the philosopher, and of *Trebellius Maximus*, who filled this office in the second half of the year of our Lord 56. The same jar bears on its body, traced in ink, and in Greek letters and language, the name of *L. Ceionius Commodus*, who together with *D. Novius Priscus* is known to have been the regular consul in 78 of our era, that is to say, in the year before the fatal catastrophe which overwhelmed the city of Pompeii. Professors Sogliano and De Petra, by comparing the first of these inscriptions with one known for some time past, but only imperfectly deciphered, on a wax tablet of Pompeii, now preserved in the National Museum of Naples, seem to have succeeded in completing the names of the colleague of Seneca, hitherto known only in part, which would be thus in full, *Marcus Trebellius Calpurnius Maximus*.



Alchemy in England.

By ROBERT STEELE.

T was a question often debated, during the Middle Ages, whether alchemy was lawful or no. In England during three centuries its practice was forbidden by statute, and we owe to that fact the collection of licenses to practise alchemy which follows. In it are found nearly all the authentic documents on the subject of alchemy obtainable in England. I believe no such documents can be found in any other country, and the light they afford on the progress of the science of alchemy (if one may use the term) is valuable. Each writ specifies the grounds on which it was applied for, and lets us see the theory on which the alchemist was working. The main series of writs extends over a

period of thirty-three years, during which time the theory of alchemy seems to have made more advances than in any other century of our period.

It is perhaps remarkable that none of the names preserved are otherwise known to us as alchemists, and that none of the licenses known to have been issued to distinguished alchemists (*e.g.*, Ripley by Edward IV.) should be on record. It is probable, however, that many of these licenses may be preserved in leet books, town chests, etc. It need hardly be said that the present writer would be glad to receive notice of the whereabouts of such documents, which, if even already published, would probably be so in a form inaccessible to most of those interested in the history of chemistry.

The first legal document on the subject of alchemy preserved is the following writ of Edward III. It may here be remarked that the fact which led to the whole science of alchemy was that silver can be prepared from most samples of metallic lead. The making "the metal of silver" here spoken of was probably something of the kind.

1329. Pat. Ed. III., p. 1., m. 21, in Turr. Lond.

"The king, to his sheriffs and all other bailiffs, etc., greeting.

Know that since we are given to understand that John le Rous and master William de Dalby, by the art of Alkemony, know how to make the metal of silver, and have made in this way the metal before now, and still make it, and that they by this art can be of great benefit to us and to our kingdom by the making of this metal, if it can be truly done;

We have appointed our beloved Thomas Cary to bring to us under sure and safe conduct the aforesaid John and William, wherever they may be, within or without the liberties, together with the instruments and all other things pertaining to the said art;

Provided that if they will come to us freely, then he shall bring them safely and respectfully; and if they are not willing, he shall take them and bring them to us, wherever we may be, in the aforesaid form;

And therefore we command you all and each, firmly enjoining that you assist the

1329. Pat. Ed. III., p. 1., m. 21, in Turr. Lond.

aforesaid Thomas in doing and fulfilling the aforesaid, so far as the said Thomas may make known to you on our behalf.

In testimony, etc.

Teste Rege apud Eltham, ix. die Maii
per ipsum Regem."

I next give the statute thought to render alchemy illegal.

1403. 5 Henry IV., Cap. IV.

"Item, it is ordained and stablished that none from henceforth shall use to multiply gold or silver, nor use the craft of multiplication; and if any the same do, that he incur the pain of Felony in this case."

Repealed I. W. and M. (England); 4 Q. Anne (Ireland).

We have a notice in the Bodleian of the following:

1418.

"Indictment against William Moreton, who, with a monk in the priory of Hatfield, made the Elixir, by virtue of which he had made Gold and Silver."

E. Placitis de termino Trin., 6 Hen. V.,
rot. 18. Essex, anno 1418.

I have not seen this indictment, but there is a record of a fine of £100 being levied, 7 Henry V., which I cannot trace.

The following license is the first of the series. The final provision is not found in any other; it plainly nullified the effect of the writ.

"Of the transubstantiation of metals."

1444. 22 H. VI., p. 2, m. 9.

The king, etc., greeting.

Know that since our beloved John Cobbe has shown us by a certain petition that,

Although he, with certain materials, wishes to work by the Art of Philosophy, namely, to transfer imperfect metals from their own genus, and then to transubstantiate them by the said Art into perfect Gold or Silver, prepared and hardened, as he says, for all the tests and examinations like other Gold or Silver, growing in any minerals,

Nevertheless certain persons, malignant and malevolent towards him, assert him to

be using an unlawful Art, and are thus able to hinder and disturb him in the proof of the said Art.

We, considering the aforesaid, and wishing to know the results of the said operations,

Of our special grace concede and give License to the aforesaid John, that he may exercise and examine the aforesaid Art, without hindrance of us or of our officers in future,

Always provided that to do so, be not thought to be against our Law.

In cujus, etc.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium vi. die
Julii.

By a writ of Privy Seal."

I omit in the following licenses those clauses which are identical in both. Note that the "Art" becomes the "Art or Science," and that the king has found out the illegality of alchemy:

1446. 24 H. VJ., p. 2, m. 14.

"The king, etc., greeting.

Know that since our beloved and faithful Edmund de Trafford, *Miles*, and Thomas Asheton, *Miles*, have shown us by a certain petition that,

Although they wish to work on certain materials by the Art or Science of Philosophy, namely, to transfer imperfect metals from their own genus, and then to transubstantiate them by the aforesaid Art or Science into perfect Gold or Silver, prepared and hardened, as is said for all tests and examinations like other Gold or Silver, growing in any minerals, Nevertheless certain, etc.

We, considering, etc.

Of our special grace, concede and give license to the aforesaid Edmund and Thomas and their servants, that they may exercise and examine the aforesaid Art or Science, without hindrance or of our officers, any Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Provision to the contrary made, ordained, or provided, notwithstanding,

In cujus, etc.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium vij die
Aprilis.

Per Breve de Privato Sigillo, et de Data
predicta, auctoritate Parliamenti."

M 70 U

This is as curious as any. The petition is given in English, while the writ is in Latin. Note the power given of changing his name.

1449. 27 H. VI. Pell.

"Please it unto your Highnesse of your Grace especialle, to Graunte unto your humble and trewe Liegeman, Robert Bolton, of London, Gentilman, youre gracious Lettres Patentes of Licence to be made unto him after th' effect that ensueth, in due forme, and he shall ever pray to God for youre Noble Astate."

"The king to all, etc., greeting.

Know ye, etc.

Although, etc.

Nevertheless, etc.

We, etc.

Give License to the same Robert, by whatever name he may be known, that he, during his life, may be able to exercise, examine, and work at the aforesaid Art or Science, lawfully and safely, without Hindrance, Impediment, Molestation, or Attack of Us or of our Heirs, or of other Servants or Officers of Us or of our Heirs whatever in future, any Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Provision to the contrary made, ordained, or provided, notwithstanding,

We give also to each and every Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, Constable, Officer, and Servant, and to our other faithful and subjects firmly in command, that they should be diligently favourable and helping in everything to the aforesaid Robert in the execution of the above.

In cujus, etc.

Teste rege.

By the *viva voce* order of the King's Highness, in his manor of Sheen, September 15, in his 28th year, present the Lord of Chichester, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Edmund Hungreford, Knight, etc."

1452. 30 H. VI., p. 2, m. 27.

A license in similar terms to the second one is made out to "our beloved John Mistleden, with three Servants working in the subscribed Art" at Westminster, April 30.

We now come to the first of the three commissions issued by Henry to report to him on the subject of Alchemy. The commissioners are required to report as to certain

writings submitted to them, and as to the benefit the state would derive if the art could be practised. Most probably the writings were some of those alchemical tracts which were continually being presented to kings and nobles at that period.

1456. Ex Rot. Par., 34 H. VI., m. 13.

"The king to all, etc., greeting.

Since store of money principally generates universal prosperity in any region whatever, and it has been pointed out to us that there are useful and becoming methods by which Coin, both of Gold and of Silver, may easily be multiplied in our kingdom of England, yet for the greatest usefulness of the whole State we make known that we, not willing to neglect such utility, but to bring it by good means to full effect, confident of the fidelity, industry, sagacity, and good diligence of our beloved William Cartelowe and John Middleton, Mercers, London; Matthew Philip and Humphrey Heyford, Goldsmiths; and Thomas David, Draper; also of Elias Horwoud, Warden of our Mint at London, together, and each by themselves, as well conjoined as separately, by the deliberation of our Council, have commissioned and deputed, and we commission and depute them by these presents: to diligently investigate the truth about those things which shall be in the writings shown to them for the aforesaid multiplication by good methods of Coin, as well of Gold as of Silver, in our kingdom, and also of the benefit, or otherwise thence to come to the whole of the said State, taking, if they need it, counsel from others expert in such a matter. To whom our aforesaid Commissioners, and to each of them together and separately, we give command specially, strictly warning them by these presents, as regards the aforesaid things, that they heedfully apply themselves, and watch them with their circumstances; and whatever they have learned and observed, with their opinion or opinions on the matter, let them all together, or any five of them, signify it by a fair statement in writing to us or our council at the beginning of the coming month of July in the present 34th year of our reign; giving commands as above by these presents to all our officers and subjects, and to each of them,

according as it pertains to them, as far as our aforesaid Commissioners, or five or three of them, that they obey them efficiently, and give effect to their orders in the aforesaid matters when they shall be required.

In cujus, etc.

Teste Rege apud West., 17 die Maii."

The next writ contains a remarkable summary of all that the Middle Ages hoped for from Alchemy; perhaps extracted from the report of the preceding Commission.

1456. 34 H. VI., m. 7.

"The king, etc., Greeting.

Know ye that in former times wise and famous Philosophers in their writings and books, under figures and coverings, have left on record and taught that from wine, from precious stones, from oils, from vegetables, from animals, from metals, and the cores of minerals, many glorious and notable medicines can be made; and chiefly that most precious medicine which some Philosophers have called the Mother and Empress of Medicines, others have named it the priceless glory, but others have called it the Quintessence, others the Philosophers' Stone and Elixir of Life; of which potion the efficacy is so certain and wonderful, that by it all infirmities whatsoever are easily curable, human life is prolonged to its natural limit, and man wonderfully preserved in health and manly strength both of body and mind, in vigour of limbs, clearness of memory, and perspicacity of talent to the same period; All kinds of wounds, too, which may be cured are healed without difficulty, and in addition it is the best and surest remedy against all kinds of poisons; with it, too, many other advantages most useful to us and to the Commonwealth of our kingdom can be wrought, as the transmutation of metals into actual Gold and the finest Silver; We after much consideration anent the pleasure and utility which would accrue both to us and to our state if so precious a drug could by the labours of learned men under Divine favour be obtained, and because in past times and for several years it has been granted to few or none to reach the true receipt of these said glorious medicines, not only on account of the great difficulties attending their composition and surroundings,

but because the fear of penalties in the investigation and practice of so great secrets has deterred, withdrawn, and abstracted many learned men, well taught in natural sciences, and much disposed to the practice of those medicines from long past to the present, lest they should fall under pain of a certain statute in the time of King Henry our Grandfather, issued and provided against Multipliers; for which cause it seems fit and proper to us to provide, choose, and appoint some skilled men sufficiently learned in the Natural Sciences, and well disposed towards rendering successful the said medicines, who fear God, love the Truth, and hate deceptive works and false metallic tinctures; for the security, indemnity, and quiet of whom we shall sufficiently provide out of our Royal Authority and Prerogative, lest either while they should be engaged in the work and operations, or after their labours and diligence, they should be in any way disturbed, disquieted, or injured in their persons or their goods, or that any of them should be disturbed or disquieted in anything;

We, therefore, confident of the Fidelity, Circumspection, deep knowledge and good will of those excellent men John Fauceby, John Kirkeby, and John Rayny, most skilled in the Natural Sciences, choose, appoint, nominate, and license them all and singular, and from our Royal Prerogative, Authority, and certain knowledge give and concede special Power, Authority, Liberty, Warrant, and License by these presents to them for inquiring, investigating, opening, following out, finishing and completely testing all and each of the aforesaid medicines, according to their knowledge and discretion, and the doctrines and writings of ancient wise men, as well as making and bringing about the Transmutations of Metals into true Gold and Silver, the aforesaid Statute or any other Penal Statute so ever in the contrary, or against Multipliers issued or provided, notwithstanding; further, we place and take the said John, John, and John, and also any of their Servants who may assist each or any of them in this work, as regards it, in our special Defence, Guardianship, and Protection by these presents, forbidding all and each our Judges, Justitiaries, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, Officers, Servants, and

true Lieges or Servants whatever, that they, or any of them, under pretext of the said statute, or under any other colour whatever, while these or any of them are working in the composition of the aforesaid medicines, or after the end and completion of the work, should impose or bring about or permit to be brought about, any injury, harm, or disturbance whatsoever to these or any one of them, and if any such thing should happen, (may it not be) We command all our Officials and Lieges, as they fear and love us, that without delay such injury should be put right, under Pain of falling under our most grievous displeasure, and of forfeiting to us all those things which may be forfeited, but whoever disobeys these our letters shall be held a rebel: Above all we say and declare that it is of our Royal Intention that these our Letters Patents should be sufficient to these, all and each of them, and to their servitors, that they should be safe, quiet, and secure, and be preserved from all vexations and inquietudes which could be brought against them or any one of them, on any occasion of any statute issued or provided against multipliers.

In testimony, etc.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxxj. die
Maii,

per ipse Rege et de dat. pred. auctoritate
Parliamenti."

The following Commission recalls the school of alchemy which long existed in Cambridge (even up to the time of Henry VIII.), by the appointment of two Cambridge masters. It seems to have been appointed to examine some Alchemists who had proffered a process to the King.

1457. 35 H. VI., m. 6.

"The King to all . . . greeting.

Know that since it has been pointed out to us that there are certain means, lawful and honest, and practicable in good Policy, by which means within the next few years all our creditors of good faith may be conveniently satisfied with their good and lawful debts in good money counted down of Gold

and of Silver with great usefulness of the whole State: We, desiring to follow up the public usefulness with all our strength, nor wishing such a universal benefit to pass away untried through silence, and fully confiding in the fidelity and industry, clearness and good diligence of our beloved Master Thomas Hervey, of the order of Augustinian Friars; Master Robert Glaselay, of the order of Preaching Friars in Cambridge; Master William Atclyffe, Physician of the Queen, our dearest bedfellow; and Master Henry Sharp, in the College of St. Laurence of Pontigny, London; Thomas Cook, Alderman, London; John Fyld, Fishmonger; John Yonghe and Robert Gayton, Grocers; John Sturgeon and John Lambert, Mercers, London; by the deliberation of our Council have committed and deputed them and each of them, as much together as separate, and we commission and depute them by these presents for the purpose of attentively hearing, and vigilantly learning, to investigate the truth concerning those things which, as to the aforesaid and concerning it, shall be either proposed to them verbally, or shown in writings, with their circumstances, namely, whether the thing in itself is practicable, and whether from thence rather good or harm to our state might be expected, having had (if they desire it) in this part, counsel from other experts whom they shall select for consultation, giving it to the aforesaid Commissioners, and each of them by himself, specially in charge by these presents, as far as they shall have charge of this Commission, and as quickly as they may discharge it with due execution, that whatever in the aforesaid with their circumstances, they or any of them together, or other of them separately by themselves, in this matter may arrive at and find out, with their opinions, one not waiting for another, they shall refer to us or to our Council, by a fair declaration in writing before the first day of the month of May next to come; and in these things let them show such diligence, that they may merit commendation for their prompt obedience, and that having understood their opinions, with mature consideration, we may proceed later to effect: We order further, all and each our officers and subjects, that they obey and take heed to the within-named

Commissioners or two of them (if they shall be required on this account).

In testimony of which, etc.

Teste Rege apud Coventr. ix die Martii.
per breve de privato sigillo, et de
dat. pred. auctoritate parliamenti."

The following license is only granted for two years. It expresses as clearly as possible what the later alchemists had in view, viz., "to transfer imperfect metals from their own genus" into a perfect one:

1460. 39 H. VI., m. 23.

"The king, etc., etc.

Know that of our special Grace we have conceded and given License to William Savage, Hugo Hurdleston, and Henry Hyne, with their three servants, that they and each of them may be able to prove and exercise the Art of Philosophy, and transfer or transmute imperfect Metals from their own Genus, and transubstantiate them into Gold and Silver, perfecting them and hardening them for all proofs and tests, as any Gold or Silver growing in any minerals, without let, impediment, or disturbance of us, or of our Officials or Ministers, or any other person whatsoever in future, in the same manner and form as Richard Trevys, Doctor Sacrae Theologiae, John Billok, and William Downes lately had a similar license of our Concession, as far as in our Letters Patents was granted to these Richard, John, and William Downes, and enrolled in the rolls of our Chancery, is more fully contained; any Statutes, Acts, or Ordinances, in the contrary made, issued, or ordained, notwithstanding.

In testimony, etc., to last for two years.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, iij die Septembris. per Breve de Priv. Sig. et de data prædicta."

The following is the first license of Edward IV. preserved. Note the limitation both in time and place.

1468. 8 E. IV., p. 2, m. 14.

"The king, etc., etc.

Know ye that we, informed of the causes, out of our certain knowledge and sole motion, have granted to Richard Carter our full license of using, exercising, and practising

the art or occupation of Alkemy with all species of Metals and Minerals as far as it shall seem to him well to carry it out, and with all other things touching and necessary to the said Art or Occupation, for the space of two years immediately following from now and fully complete, without hindrance of us or our Commissioners, Officers, Sheriffs, Escheats, and other ministers whatsoever during the aforesaid Term; so that from now during the said term it is not allowed to any Commissioner, Sheriff, Escheat, or other minister whatever of ours to disquiet, disturb, or harass the said Richard on occasion of any Statute or pretext of any other cause touching the said Art or Occupation; provided always that the said Richard exercises and practises the aforesaid Art or Occupation in our Manor of Wodestok* during the aforesaid Term, without any fee for taking the Great Seal for our benefit; any Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Restriction, in the contrary made, notwithstanding.

In testimony, etc.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, vij die Dec."

The alchemists seem to have entered on a new path. This is almost the first operation on *actual* mercury, the "mercury of philosophers" being a sort of metaphysical abstraction—the matter of metals after all the distinguishing properties were removed. A period of four years is granted.

1476. 16 E. IV., p. 1, m. 20. Pat.

"License for Practising the Science of Philosophy.

The king, etc.

Know that we, in consideration of the long service which our beloved and faithful servant, David Beaupé, has spent, and proposes to spend, for us, have granted and given License to the said David and to John Marchaunt, that they and either of them, with their necessary and fitting servants during the term of four years, may be able to use, exercise, and practise, the Faculty and Natural Artificial Science of the Philosophy of Generation by making Mercury into Gold, and in a similar

* Woodstock.

way Mercury into Silver, preparing the said Generation for a close examination, without let, hindrance, trouble, disturbance, arrest, or vexation from us or our Heirs, Justiciaries, Escheats, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, or other our Officers or Lieges whatever; giving to the same Sheriffs, etc., strictly in command that they be in all things favourable, aiding and assisting the said David and John, and either of them and their servants in the execution of the above during the said term of four years; any Statute, Act, or Ordinance in the contrary made and ordained, notwithstanding.

In testimony, etc.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xviii die Junii.
per ipse Reg. et de dat. pred., etc."

We come now to the last of our series. Note that in both these cases the result of the alchemists' work is to be submitted to a commission.

1477. From a leet book of the Corpⁿ of Coventry. John Seman, Mayor.

"Memo' that the vijth day of January ye yere aforesaid, the foresaid May^r resceyved a pr^ve signet by the hande of a servante of the Kyngs, the tenour wherof hereafter ensueth.

By the Kyng.

Trusty and wele beloved, we grete you wele, and late you wite that it hath ben shewed unto us that our wele-beloved John Frensh, our servant, com'inyng and commonly abydyng in our cite ther, entendeth be his lab^r to practise a true and a profitable conclusion in the cunnyng of Transmutacion of metalls, to our profyte and pleasure, and for to make a cler shewing of the same before certain oure servants and counsellors by us therfor appointed, is required a certayn tyme to prepar his materials; we not willing therfore our seid servant to be troubled in that he shall so werk or prepair for our pleasure and profite, woll and charge yewe that ye ne suffer hym in eny wyse by any persone or persones to be letted, troubled, or vexed of his seid labour and practise, to th'entent that he at his good liberte may shewe unto us, and such as be by us therfor appointed, the cler effect of his said conclusion.

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sion. Yeven under our signet, at our Palays of Westminster the xxix day of December.

To our trusty and well beloved the Mair and his brethren of our cite of Coventry and to the Recorder of the same, and to every of thaim.

The only other legal record I find is the following:

7 E. VI. Dier. 88.

Eden, a prisoner in the Tower, confessed to Multiplication, having sought after the Quintessence and the Philosopher's Stone, at the instigation of Whally, another prisoner, and was pardoned.

The Modern School, Bedford.



Coped Stones in Cornwall.

By ARTHUR G. LANGDON.

THIS particular form of monument, variously termed hogbacked, saddle-backed, recumbent, and coped, is chiefly confined to the north and north-west districts of England, the numbers at present ascertained being thirty in England, ten in Scotland, two in Orkney, and one in Wales, but none are known to exist in Ireland or the Isle of Man.

In regard to the English stones, the only examples found south of the Midland counties, besides the three in Cornwall—which form the subject of this paper—are one in Kent and one in Sussex. Although most of the stones have been dealt with, and more or less described, those in Cornwall—if we except a passing mention of one of them in the county histories—seem to have escaped notice. Nor was it, in fact, until March 21, 1891, that they received the attention they deserved, when the *résumé* of a paper upon them, accompanied by illustrations of the two perfect stones, appeared in the *Builder* of that date.

As no report has been published in the *Antiquary*, a few notes regarding their discovery and ornament may be welcome in its pages, especially for the reason already

stated, that they are more common in the North than in the South.

The three Cornish examples are all made of granite, and will be found in the churchyards of Lanivet and St. Tudy, both near Bodmin, the third being in the churchyard of St. Buryan, situated between Penzance and the Land's End.

The Lanivet stone is the finest, and is in an excellent state of preservation. It is 7 feet 7 inches long, is boat-shaped, has a cable-moulded ridge, and hipped ends. On the latter are four beasts in a sitting position, their backs forming the angles on the hips. All the surfaces are richly ornamented, the vertical and sloping sides being covered with diagonal key-patterns of very unusual character, the only similar designs being found on a cross at Penally, Wales. On each of the square ends on the lower portion of the stone is a knot, formed by two double-beaded elliptical rings placed cross-wise and interlaced. On each of the hipped ends above is a triquetra knot.

The stone at St. Tudy was, up to a comparatively recent date, deeply buried in the churchyard. It was accidentally discovered in 1873 by some workmen, who, while removing some of the rubbish after the restoration of the church, uncovered the top of the stone. It was not, however, thoroughly examined until the spring of 1889, when it was raised up to the level of the ground. On inspection, it proved to be a very fine and well-preserved example, 7 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and of a unique shape, wedge-like in form, with hipped ends. The ornament on the south slope of the top consists of debased foliated scroll-work, while on the north slope there is a curious panel, composed of a four-cord broken plait, combined at one end with a square key-pattern. The vertical sides are decorated with rude arcading, there being five bays on one side and six on the other, with an upright stalk between each, terminated by leaves in the spandrels. On the wider end is a triquetra knot, but the other end is plain, and the perpendicular surfaces below are ornamented with bead-work.

The third and last, at St. Buryan, is only a fragment, 2 feet 7 inches long, which the writer found by accident amongst a heap of miscellaneous carved stones that had been piled against the tower after the restoration

of the church. This fragment is part of a boat-shaped tomb, but is in such a mutilated condition that only a small piece of diagonal key-pattern ornament—like that on the Sancreed crosses—is now distinguishable. This concludes the list of all the coped stones at present known in Cornwall.



On a Grave-slab in Easington Church, *Porkshire.*

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



THE church of All Saints, Easington, near Guisborough, in the arch-deaconry of Cleveland, was pulled down about the middle of last century, and rebuilt after a miserable room-like fashion, with not any apparent trace of antiquity about it. Through the energy and good taste of the present rector, Rev. A. L. Lambert, this dully mean and shabby building was removed in 1888, and a new church of good proportions and dignity erected on the site in the following year by Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, F.S.A. To the delight of the rector, his zeal for the house of God resulted in the bringing to light, chiefly under the flooring of the eighteenth-century church, a perfect museum of sculptured stones, brimming over with ecclesiological and historical interest, from hog-backed grave-stones and Anglo-Saxon crosses to rich late Norman and fifteenth-century Gothic. In the hands of so careful an antiquary as Mr. Hodgson Fowler these remains were sure to be worthily treated, but the antiquary will be agreeably surprised at the ability and ingenuity shown in storing up and retaining in the new fabric itself, and yet without any possibility of their presence being misunderstood, all these diverse relics of the past worship and faith of the Christians of Cleveland, extending over at least seven centuries previous to the Reformation. Almost the whole of these stones, the Norman predominating, will be found in a quasi-gallery of the west tower, but one is rightly placed on the floor of the present chancel at the north-east angle. It is to this grave-slab, and to



this alone, that it is desired to draw attention on the present occasion, more especially as

it has not as yet been illustrated or described with any detail.

This singularly beautiful sepulchral stone, one of the very best of English examples, was found at a little depth under the flooring, and probably on the original floor-level. The design, as will be seen from the drawing, which is taken from a photograph, is most effective and graceful. The dimensions of the stone are 6 feet 4 inches long, by 22 inches broad at the head, tapering to 19 inches at the foot. The head of the cross is carved in floriated foliage, treated in the conventional fashion that prevailed throughout most of the thirteenth century. Had this been the whole of the memorial remaining, or had the stem been treated in a manner more in harmony with the head, with a few bends of foliage and base composed of the knot of the same, it might safely have been assigned to the first half of the thirteenth century. But the peculiarity of this slab consists in the combination of the head and stem, though both were obviously sculptured at the same time. On each side of the long stem are seven well-defined large oak-leaves treated with easy grace, whilst in two places a bold double acorn is introduced growing on a short stalk. The natural treatment of the oak-leaves and acorns is as characteristic of the Decorative Period as the conventionality of the foliated head of the cross is of the Early English style. The somewhat clumsy calvary base of four steps is the only ineffective part of this beautiful stone. It would seem as if the able engraver had a little miscalculated his measurements, for if he had had another 6 inches of length in the stone, it would not be difficult to imagine a much more striking base.

The inscription is in rhyming Norman-French in late Lombardic capitals :

ROBERT BUCEL GYT ICI
PRIET PVR LA ALME DE LI

The stone is also decidedly noteworthy in having the original lead filling still left in almost all the letters, a circumstance most unusual, if not unique, in English memorials of this class.

On first inspecting this stone, before anything had been learnt of the man commemorated, noticing the curiously complex nature

of the sculpture, the date we assigned to it in our note-book was *circa* 1300. This conjecture was exactly confirmed by the information since kindly given by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson (to whose now famous parish of Danby Easington adjoins) and by the rector. Robert Bucel, or Bushell, is mentioned in Kirby's *Inquest* as holding half a knight's fee in Boulby in or about 1284-9. This land became his by grant from Robert de Neville in or about the years 1276-9, a copy of the charter of conveyance being still extant. As to the Bushell family, from which Hutton Bushell, near Scarborough, takes its distinguishing name, it is known from the Whitby chartulary that Alice de Percy, niece of William de Percy, the founder, and of Prior Serlo, was twice married, namely, to Hugo de Boythorpe, and subsequently to Reginald Bucel. The son and heir of this latter marriage was Alan Bucel, who gave the advowson of Hutton Bushell and other gifts to the abbey. He was succeeded by his son Alan, and this second Alan Bucel had two sons, William the heir, and Robert, whom there seems little doubt was Robert Bucel de Boulby. His widow paid to the Fifteenth levied in 1302; he must have died between 1296 and that date. Boulby is a hamlet of Easington lying a mile to the east of the church. Mr. Hodgson Fowler, who contributed a brief note as to this slab to the Society of Antiquaries on May 23, 1889, considered that the stone was earlier than the date of this Robert Bucel, but for reasons already given we are convinced that Mr. Atkinson's identification of the person commemorated is the true one.



Notes on Archaeology in Provincial Museums.

By GEORGE BAILEY.

NO. IV.—DERBY.

THIS museum is located in commodious and well-lighted rooms in the highly-picturesque pile of buildings in the Wardwick, which were presented to the town in 1880 by the late Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P., of Rangemoor, for

use as a free library and museum. The collection was started about fifty years ago by a society known as the Philosophical Society; this society came to an end about fifteen years since, its library and museum being handed over to this institution. The Corporation, however, have no power to apply to its maintenance money from the library funds, which will, in some degree, account for its present unsatisfactory condition; but surely in a county so archaeologically interesting, both prehistorically and historically, there ought to be sufficient public spirit to provide a remedy for existing deficiencies. Unfortunately, some of the best private collections have been allowed to drift away from the county, and have fallen into the possession of other museums in adjacent counties, and are, of course, now quite lost to Derbyshire. The Bateman, Jewitt, Carrington, and other collections have all gone from the county. It is to be hoped that the attention which must necessarily be drawn to the subject of Provincial Museums by the happy thought of the editor of the *Antiquary* may result in a general setting in order of these collections throughout the country. A vast amount of valuable material is hidden away, sometimes associated with a good deal that is valueless, which might well be displaced, and so give more room for the fuller display and more satisfactory arrangement than at this time exists in most of these institutions. More accurate and detailed labelling and a greater amount of space, together with good lighting, cannot be too much insisted upon. Moreover, a register should be kept of all objects received, for purposes of reference.

The museum now under notice is very far from being as representative of the locality as it ought to be. There are five cases for the display of geological specimens. The first is mostly filled with carboniferous fossils and specimens of auriferous rock presented by the Craddock Gold-Mining Company, but in such a state of disorder as to be useless for study, and this is the general state of all these cases. They are, however, labelled as under rearrangement, a condition in which they have been for a very long time; the process is going on though, and when it is consummated there will be very little fault to be found with the manner in which it has been done, judging from those portions which

have been relabelled and arranged. To proceed to the next case, we find it in the temporary occupation of specimens of silks, etc., behind which the geological contents are hidden. The third case contains fossils from the lias, greensand, Wenlock limestone, and old red sandstone, good samples for the most part, but at present in disorder. It is a great relief, on advancing to the fourth case, in which are very good gault and chalk fossils and a fine collection of Eocene shells, to find that these have partially been newly-arranged and relabelled in a most satisfactory style. Next we come to a case containing a selection of cave remains from Cresswell Crag, which were explored in 1875 by the late Mr. Thomas Heath and the Rev. J. M. Mello. Those in the case are not a good collection of the objects found, but they are all that came here; there are bones and teeth of hyenas, cave bear, elephant, and woolly rhinoceros, and a mammoth's tooth, etc., but of the remains of prehistoric man there are only a few poor flints and some bits of iron and bronze and several objects of deers' horn, apparently whistles, but they have no labels to state what they are or when they were found, and are consequently of little use. What became of the large number of objects yielded by these various caves, fissures, and swallow holes I do not know. The objects found ranged over an immense period, coming down to historic times. The caves had been used by cave animals, then by palæolithic and neolithic man, and, lastly, by Romano-British man, all of whom left behind them various articles of their manufacture, such as pottery, bronzes, and enamels. Of these Cresswell finds Mr. J. Ward writes: "I remember examining frequently the selection of cave objects in the museum at Castleton; they were immensely superior both in number and quality, a really good educational collection. . . . They are, I believe, now in the Bolton Museum." More recently, interesting discoveries were made at Rains Cave, near Brassington, and described by Mr. Ward, consisting of pottery and remains of interments, as well as of a large number of animal bones. Amongst human remains were several skulls, the possession of which might have helped to determine whether our remote ancestors in Derbyshire were dolicho-cephalic or brachy-

cephalic, or whether we are smaller in the jaw than they were, as Mr. Howard Collins asserts. True, there are a few Maori skulls, both of adults and children, but they are placed in the class *quadrumana*, together with skulls of monkeys. They are, of course, correctly classed if our remote ancestors were monkeys. Except these there is nothing for the student of ethnology, the Rains Cave skulls having gone elsewhere.

The next cases are arranged against the walls, and contain a large and fine collection of minerals, decidedly the finest thing in the place both for arrangement and quality. They are well labelled and easy to inspect, but there is no distinct local collection. The Derbyshire minerals are placed with their natural order, and being distinguished by a coloured label, can be readily found. The space at disposal being limited, this is, perhaps, under the circumstances, as good an arrangement as would be devised.

Of barrows and grave-mounds, though so large a number have been opened in this county, there are no examples possessed by this museum. The Lomberdale collection made by the late Mr. Bateman is now at Sheffield; this is a great loss to Derbyshire archaeologists.

Egyptian antiquities are represented here by two of the mummy tribe, a male and female, and their coffins; they formerly belonged to the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, by whom, I believe, they were presented to the museum. These poor people would never have taken so much care to contravene the Divine fiat, "Dust thou art, to dust thou shalt return," had they perceived where it would land their carefully-preserved remains. When in their mistaken superstition they thought they would escape the indignity of transmigration, they never anticipated the possibility of transportation to the ends of the earth in a barbarously-scientific age, in which nothing is sacred.

A wall-case contains a small collection of Roman coins; they are brass with three or four exceptions, which are of silver. They range from Ptolemy, B.C. 267, to Constantine the Great, A.D. 306. It is not known whether these coins are local finds. The neighbouring hamlet of Little-Chester, the ancient *Derventio*, has from time to time yielded great numbers of Roman coins and other objects

of the Roman occupation, and examples of the various beautiful Roman wares may be seen in private possession, but many have been taken away from the county, so are not accessible. This is a misfortune, because from the great number of fragments and entire objects a splendid collection might have been made, which would have added much to the value and interest of this institution which actually does not contain a single example! Neither have we an example of the fine bronze fibulæ, of which such numbers have recently been found at Buxton. It is a singular fact that a short time ago a stone sculpture of a Mercury was found at Little-Chester and purchased by Mr. J. Keys, who offered it to the museum authorities, but after eighteen months' hesitation, not being accepted, it came into the hands of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, who now retain it. This stone is quite unique.

There is, however, a short cylindrical pillar of gritstone which is part of a Roman milestone of exceptional interest. It was found in June, 1862, in a garden near the Silverlands in higher Buxton, and was purchased by Mr. Beresford Wright, formerly of Aldecar Hall. Mr. Wright presented it to the Derbyshire Archæological Society in 1885, and the society have loaned it to the museum. As the beginning of the inscription is on the lost portion of the stone, it is not possible to say which of the Roman emperors was named thereon; the extant portion of the inscription is:

(TR)IB . POT . COS . I (1)
IP . P . ANA/IONE
MP . X

The letters in brackets are only faintly discernible. We have adopted the reading of the late Mr. Thompson Watkin,* who thus extends it—*Tribunitiæ potestatis Consul ii. Pater Patriæ A Navione, M.P. xii.* This stone, then, marked twelve miles from Buxton to the station of Navio, which Mr. Watkin, with much ingenuity, identified as Brough, between Hope and Hathersage.

With the exception of some cases of electrotypes of Greek and Roman coins the museum contains no other antiquities. In the garden outside are several fragments of an interest-

* *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society*, vol. vii., p. 79. See also *Reliquary*, vol. iii., p. 207, and *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxiii., pp. 49-55.

ing churchyard cross. They were figured in Dr. Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, having been found at St. Alkmund's Church together with some others of much interest which are now lost. Those which are now outside the museum are described in vol. iv., p. 122, of that work as having formerly been parts of a cross which, when complete, must have stood 12 feet above the ground. These fragments are covered with strange animals with knotted terminations exactly like those seen in Anglo-Saxon MSS. There are also two grotesque gargoyles and a small sculptured stone having two figures, a male and female, upon it, and also an old gravestone slightly coped and coffin-shaped, with a curious cross; these, with a few sections of the basalt columns from Fingal's Cave, conclude the collection.

From the above remarks it will have been gathered that Derby Museum contains little of interest to the archæologist; indeed, it is principally remarkable for its deficiency in this respect. Natural history, both in its flora and fauna, fossil and recent, is fairly well represented. Probably there is no museum in England which is so lacking in anything interesting to the antiquary, and this in a county rich in antiquities; but the obliging curator, Mr. S. Crowther, informs me that the institution is in a receptive condition, so that it is open to public-spirited individuals to supply the deficiency, which, for lack of funds, is not possible to the committee.



Some Queer Names.

By REV. H. BARBER, M.D.



ARIOUS writers have treated the subject of English Surnames in different ways, from Camden and Lower downwards.

Some have produced very amusing articles by grouping the most extraordinary names they could find together, as the names of birds, beasts, flowers, objects in common use, trades, etc.

A few have made some attempt to give the derivations of well-known names according to their own classification, ignoring altogether the possibility of many being traced to extremely ancient sources.

Names which betoken association with territorial possession, Christian names and occupations are not difficult to make out, but the oldest names of all are those which belong to the Norse or Frisian settlers, unless we except such as cannot be explained otherwise than as being of Celtic or British origin.

That many extraordinary and even ridiculous names have been evolved out of the imagination of the Bumbles of a past generation, as Charles Dickens shows us in *Oliver Twist*, there can be little doubt, but many of those which have been a puzzle and a wonder to many for a long time can now be shown to possess a real historical signification. As a proof of the extraordinary corruptions which have occurred in names, it may be as well to remind the reader how Sevenoaks became Snooks; St. Audrey, Tawdry; and St. Olaves' Street, Tooley Street.

It is really interesting to notice the effect produced upon names, which appear in Domesday Book for instance, by the wear and tear of time during the last eight hundred years.

These again can be shown to have suffered considerable modification at that early date from their original Scandinavian or Frisian form.

Thus Semingr becomes Semmens; Sigimar, Seymour; and the old High German form of the word, Sicumare, is found in the personal names of Sycamore and Sicklemore. In like manner Sigmundr is now Simmonds; Sigurd (a Norse bishop) and its contraction Siggarr (a northern king), lives in Sigar. Thorgod, from Thorgautr, develops into Thoroughgood and Toogood. Thorkeitill changes to Torkel, Thurtell, Turtle, Tuttell and Toot. The Norse Gudlaug, Anglo-Saxon Guthlac, is seen in Goodluck; Ásketill, in Ashkettle; Grimbald, in Grumble; Álfgeirr, in Alfhard and Halfyard; Íngvarr, in Ingobert and Inchboard; Gunnvaldr, in Gumbald and Gumboil.

Again, the names of Winsige, Saxon bishop of Lichfield; Cynsige, Archbishop of York, and Leofsi, Bishop of Worcester, are perpetuated in Winsey, Kinsey and Lovesay, Leavesey, or Livesay.

To string such names together as Honey, Rice, Curry, Bean, Lamb, Veal, Bacon, Game, Cloves, Pepper, Pickles, Ginger, Salt, Beer, Stout and Perry, may be very funny,

but the student of etymology sees in them the old Norse Uni, Hrisi (or perhaps Welsh Ap Rice), Kori, Beini, Lambi, Veili, Bekan, Gamel, Clough (from Gljúfr or Klofi, Dutch Kloof) Papar, Pík (with the Norman diminutive, Píkell), Ýngvarr, Salt-eyða, Býr, Stoti, all personal names or nicknames, and the French Pierre.

It is astonishing how many names have sprung out of those of the Apostles Peter and Paul, which became very generally adopted after the Christianizing of the Scandinavian nation had been effected. Thus it happens that we have Petarr, Pétr, Pittar, Peters, Peterson, Patterson, Pate, Pett, Pitt, Peet, Peat. Also Páll, Paul, Spaule, Powell, Pull, Pulley, Pullein, Pullen, Pulling, Powley, Pollyn, Poll, Pole, Poole, Pollock.

Who would have supposed that Tubby, and of course Tubman and Tupman, could be derived from the Norse Þorbjörn; yet so it is, and we can trace its development, or rather 'down grade,' in the names of the Saxon tenants of Domesday Book as Thorborn, Torbern, Turbern, Turbin, Tubern, Tubi, Tube. It is, therefore, not a mere vulgar nickname. Coke, Slack, Coal, Coles, have nothing to do with the familiar combustibles so called, but come from Kökkr, Slakki and Kollr, northern names or nicknames. Indeed, it is surprising how many of the common English names are derived from the old Scandinavian patronymics; some, in fact, being very little changed from their ancient form, especially in the pronunciation, although they are often disguised almost beyond recognition by the fanciful variation of their orthography.

It is rather odd to find a hairdresser rejoicing in the name of Kew, but whether it is from the village or the French cue, we can only make a guess; and Suett, a butcher, is a remarkable coincidence to say the least of it. Nevertheless it has a history, for we can see the changes wrought in the Norse name Sighvatr, as it passes through Domesday Book and appears successively as Siuerd, Siward, Sirvat, Seward, Suert, Suetting and Suet. Obadiah Obee is a real name, the possessor of which formerly lived in Norfolk, and its euphonious aliteration is very striking. It may have come down to us from Oddbjörn, and its gradual diminution through Oter, Odbar and Otba to Obee, or it may be a

corruption of Ubbi and its Frisian equivalent Ubbe.

Pope has not necessarily any connection with the Roman Pontiff, but is from the Norse *Papar*, Frisian *Poppo* and *Poppe*, whence come *Poppen*, *Popkin* and *Popping*. *Poppe* was the name of a Duke of Friesland, who was slain in battle by Charles Martel in the year 734.

Reader, Rider, Hunter and Bowler are from *Hreidarr*, *Hundi* and *Bolli* (Fris. *Bôle*), the family or tribal names of the same are *Reading*, *Riding*, *Hunting* and *Bowling*, the suffix indicating the difference.

Much amusement has arisen out of the name of *Bugg*. It gained considerable notoriety especially many years ago, when the Yorkshire publican, who became so dissatisfied with it, changed it to *Norfolk-Howard* without the least right or reason.

It is known to history in a variety of spellings, as *Buci*, *Bugi*, *Boci*, *Bogge*, *Boge*, *Buggey*, *Bogg*, *Boag*, *Bogue*, *Beucey*, *Bucey*, *Boogie*, *Buggy*, *Buggie*, *Bukie*, *Bouky*, *Buggins*, *Boughy*.

It gave the name to a lordship in Normandy of *Bugey*, as was the custom with the Norsemen when they took possession of conquered soil and "called the land after their own names." Henceforward the owner became known as *De Bugey*, and brought the aristocratic addition with him to England after the conquest. It originated, however, in the Old Norse personal name of *Bui*, modern Icelandic *Bogi*, which became modified in the Danish *Boye*, Frisian *Boyo*, *Boye*, *Boy* and German *Böhr*, *Boy*, *Boye*, all proper names. *Bui* means a dweller (*nah-bui*, a neighbour), but ultimately became a family name. From this we get *Bugg*, *Buggins*, *Bugden*, *Bowen*, *Boyce*, *Boyer*, *Boys*, *Bowers*, *Bye*, *Bee*, *Bowes*, *Burr*, *Booer*, *Boow*.

The noble name of *Howard* comes, not from the Saxon *Hogwarden*, as some suppose, but has a much older pedigree. It appears in the Norse name of *Há-varðr*, implying rank and authority. In *Domesday Book* it takes the shape of *Hauuard*, *Hereuuard*, *Hauuart* and *Huard*, which last is found in *Leicestershire* to this day. Hence *Howard*, *Haward*, *Harvard*, *Howorth* and *Hayward*, which families may therefore lay claim to a longer descent than one derived from the occupation of a Saxon servitor.

It does not follow that adjectives now representing mental or physical attributes called forth such surnames as the following: *Wise* and *Vice* (*Weiss*), *Broad*, *Brade*, *Braid* (*Breidr*), *Stiff* (*Steve*, *Stephen*), *Bold* (*Baldr*), *Tough* (*Tofi*), *Sharp* (*Skarfheðin*), *Blunt* (*Blunðr*), *Jolly* (*Jálfr*), *Fair* (*Fagr*), *Dear* (*Dýri*), *Bonny* (*Bondi*), *Frank* (*Francis*), *Handy* (*Hundi*), *Able* (*Abel*), *Bright* (*Bryti*), *Meek* (*Mikill*), *Hard* (*Hjörð*), *Rough* (*Rodolf*), *Rólfr*, *Ruff*, *Cross* (*Crossr*), *Stern* (*Stjörn*, *Germ*, *Stern*), *Vile* (*Veili*), *Just* (*Jósteinn* or *St. Just*), *True* (*Trúðr*), *Strong* (*Strangi*), *Pretty* (*Prúði*), *Plain* (*Blæingr*), *Wild* (*Wildar*, *Wilt*), *Savage* (*Sauvage*), *Good* (*Guð*, *Godi*), *Long* (*Lang*), *Young* (*Ungi*), *Old* (*Alt*), *Heavy* (*Evarr*, *Eve*, *Æve*), *Thin* (*Þyna*), *Strong* (*Strangr*), *Manly*, *Manley* (*Mána-Ljotr*), *Greedy* (*Grettir*), *Crisp* (*St. Crispin*).

The numerous names into which *Good* enters is a large class, as *Goodchild*, *Goodman*, *Goodsir*, *Goodlass*, *Goodfellow*, *Goodlad*, *Goodchap*, *Goodspeed*, *Goodale*, *Goodall*, *Goodwin*, *Goodenough*, *Goodbody*, *Goodwillie*, are all compounds of the Norse *Guð*, *Goð* or *God*, such as *Guð-mund*, *Guð-laugr*, *Guð-Halli*, *Guð-vinnr*, *Guð-boddi*, *Guð-víl*, etc., and *Gotobed* is perhaps a corruption of *Gotefrid* (*Guð-friðr*), or *Gotbert* (*Guð-barðr*).

We must not suppose that because a man bears a name of occupation or servitude it represents that particular trade or calling, and indicates his descent from one of the class. Thus *Butcher* is not a slayer of animals, but is from the German *Böttcher*, a cooper. *Hatter* is not necessarily a hat-maker, but may be the *Atre* of *Domesday* or Norse *Höttr* (*Hattar*); *Lockman* is very likely the old *Lögmaðr*, or *Lagman*, who proclaimed the law as laid down by the *Althing* or *Shiregemot*; *Capper*, the old Norse name *Kappi*, a hero, often used as a nickname; *Carter*, also, is very probably a modern version of the old Norse nickname *Köttr* or *Kattar*, which was in use long before carts or cart-roads were known. *Tanner* may be from *Tanni*, and *Ringer* from *Hringr*.

Rawbones looks somewhat ghastly until we discover a possibility of it being a modern edition of *Rauða-Björn*, and so relieving it of an otherwise senseless character. *Barebones*, too, would be equally ridiculous were it not formerly *Berbeinn*, a cognomen of King

Magnus surnamed "barelegged," because he assumed the Highland costume.

Proudfoot wears a different aspect if we look upon it as *Prúði-fótr*, a nickname applied to one because of his stately bearing. Allchin may be Hallkin, or little Halli, and Allbones a corruption of Hallbjörn. Crook (*Kráka*), Hoe, Hose, Howes (*Haugr*), Wheat (*Hvit*), Meal (*Mjöll*), Oats (*Oddr*, *Öttar*, *Germ*, *Otto*), Grain (*Granni*), Bran (*Brandr*), Hay (*Fris*, *Hayo*), Train (*Þrain*), Stoker (*Stokkr*), Guard (*Geiröðr*, *Fris*, *Gerhard*, *Gerd*), Danger (*Dengir*), are all capable of being rescued from their seeming obscurity. Again, such names as Kitchen, Sellars, Garret, and Room, come to us from *Kikini*, *Selr*, *Geiröðr* and *Raumr*.

There is little difficulty about the origin of Man, Mann, Manners, Manning, for *Máni* and *Menni* are Norse nicknames, the Frisian form being *Manno*, *Manne*, *Manninga*. Child is the Saxon *Cild* and *Cilt* seen in Domesday Book. Brothers, Broddr and Broddi, Scotch, Brodie. Cousins, perhaps from *Kussa*, a Norse nickname (a cow), hence also Cussing and Cushing. Bride from *Breidr*; Guest from *Gestr*.

Darling is the diminutive of *Dyri*. Day, Mundy, Maundy, Rain, Breeze, Fogg, Hook, Hooker, Root, Ditty, Horn, may be the outcome of *Dagr*, *Mundi*, *Hreinn*, *Bresi*, *Foka*, *Húkr*, *Hrútr*, *Dytta*, *Örn*, all Scandinavian names.

Pine, Pain, Payne, are from *Peini*; Burns and Barnes from *Björn* and its pet name *Barni*; Money from *Munnr*; Askew and Askwith from *Ask* and *Askoiðr*; Whyborn from *Vé-björn*; Livingstone, Snellgrove, Featherstone are local names, the town or farm of *Leofing*, the entrenched settlement of *Snjállr* (*Snell*) and the town of *Feoda*.

The Norse word *Pik*, which means a pointed hill, as in the Peak of Derbyshire and Langdale Pike, Scawfell Pike, etc., was also a surname, and gives rise to many modern names. In Domesday Book it appears as *Pic*, *Picot*, *Pecoc*, and so we get *Peake*, *Peek*, *Peck*, *Pike*, *Pegg*, *Petch*, *Petchell*, *Peache*, *Peachey*, *Peacock*, *Peckett*, *Pitcher*, *Pickett*, *Pickle*, *Pidgeon*, *Piggin*, *Pigg*, *Pygall*, *Piggott*.

The Germans also have *Picha*, *Pick*, *Piecha*, *Piechocki*, *Pickert*, *Pickel*, *Pietsch*, *Pik*, *Pieschka*, *Pigotta*, *Piksa*.

There is probably no name that has gone

through so many changes as the Norse surname *Falki* (a falcon). It is traceable in *Folk*, *Ffolkes*, *Faulke*, *Foulger*, *Fulcher*, *Felkin*, *Fulcer*, *Faux*, *Forkes*, *Fewkes*, *Fookes*, *Vokes*, *Vaux*, *Fox*.

In the Frisian it presents a similar variety as *Fôlerk*, *Fôlrik*, *Fôlke*, *Folkerd*, *Fôke*, *Fauke*, *Fokko*, *Fokke*, *Fulko*, *Fulke*; while the Germans have *Falk*, *Forche*, *Fox*. In Domesday Book it is *Fulcher*, *Fulk*, *Fulghel*, *Fulchran*, *Folcuin*, *Fulco*, *Fulcui*.

As may be supposed, we obtain many of our English names from Frisian, *i.e.*, so-called Saxon sources, and these are met with more especially in the districts west of Watling Street, and in the home counties.

Abbo and its family ending *Abben* and *Abena* give us *Abbey* and *Abney*; *Ade*—*Adie* and *Addison*; *Eisse*—*Ess* and *Ison*; *Alle* and *Allen*—*Allen*, *Allinson* and *Allison*; *Alt*—the same; *Athe* and *Athen*—*Hatton*, *Hatting*; *Baino*—*Bain* and *Baynes*; *Bela* and *Bêle*—*Bell*, *Bill*, *Beale*, *Bale*; *Bêner* and *Beninga*—*Benn*, *Benson*, *Benning*, *Benison*; *Boko*—*Bock* and *Buck*; *Boele*, *Bôlen* and *Bôleke*—*Bull*, *Bullein* and *Bullock*; *Bonno*—*Bonner* and *Bonser*; *Boys*, *Boye* and *Boyen*—*Boyes*, *Bowes* and *Bowen*; *Diko*, *Dyko* and *Diken*—*Dick*, *Dykes*, *Dickens*, *Dickson* and *Dickinson*; *Djure*—*Jury*, *Jary*; *Dodo* and *Doden*—*Dodd*, *Dodson*, *Dodding*; *Ebbe*, *Eppo*, *Eben* and *Eppen*—*Epps*, *Epping*, *Heppingstall*; *Edo* and *Eden*—*Eddowes*, *Eddy* and *Eden*; *Egbert* and *Ebbert*—*Hibbert*; *Eiko* and *Eike*—*Eykin*, *Aitkin* and *Hake*; *Eke*—*Exley* and *Eckersley*; *Emo* and *Eme*—*Hemming*, *Hemingway*, *Emson*; *Fokke*, *Fokko*—*Fawke*, *Forke*, *Fox* and *Foggo*; *Garrelt*—*Gerald*, *Jerrold*; *Gerd*—*Guard*, *Guerth*, *Garth*; *Grönfeld*, *Greenfield*; *Haddo*—*Hadden* and *Hadding*; *Hayo*—*Hay*, *Hey*, *High*, *Hayes*; *Hâro*, *Hâre*, *Harringe*—*Hare*, *Harry*, *Harrington*, *Harston*, *Herring*; *Hein*—*Hine*, *Haynes*, *Haines*; *Hidde* and *Hidden*—*Iddon*; *Hillerd*—*Hillyard*; *Igge*—*Higgs*, *Higgin*, *Higson*; *Iko*, *Ike*—*Hicking*, *Hickling*; *Ing*—*Inge*; *Jelle*—*Jelly*; *Jibbo*, *Jibben*—*Gibbs*, *Gibbings*, *Gibson*, *Gibbons*; *Karsten*, *Karsen*, *Kassen* (from *Kristjon*)—*Casson*; *Klås* (*Niklås*)—*Close*, *Clowes*; *Manne*, *Manninga*—*Manners*, *Manning*; *Mêne*, *Menke*, *Menken*—*Minniken*; *Mês*—*May*, *Mays*, *Mace*, *Moyse*; *Okke*, *Okken*—

Hockey, Hocken, Hocking; Sikke—Sykes; Tönjes (Antonius)—Tangye, Tingye, Tong, Tonks; Ubbe—Hubbard, Hobart; Ude—Utting; Wilke—Wilkes, Wilkins; Wiet—Waite; Witerd, Withert, Withers—Withard, Withers.

Many of these can, of course, be traced back to Scandinavian sources, but they have been given, out of many examples, to show how the effect produced upon them in transmission, approaches a little nearer to our own times.

We have a group of remarkable names in Hobbs, Cobbs, Dobbs, Mobbs, Nobbs.

HOBBS is from the Frisian *Abo*, a p. n. In Domesday Book it appears as Abo, Obbesune, Hobbesune, also Ape, Appe. The German form is Aber, Haber, Hahbe, Habe, Hobe, Hoben, Hobitz, Hobsa. Among English surnames it is seen in Obee, Opie, Hope, Hopps, Hopper, Hopkin, Hobkin, Hobkirk, Hobgen, Hobbs, also the diminutives Abbott, Ablet.

COBBS is the Norse *Kobbi*, a pet name for Jacob. In Domesday Book Cobbe, Cabe, Copsi. The Germans have Kobas, Kobe, Kober, Kobsch. Hence the English Cobb, Cobbett, Copping, Cope, Coble, Copsey.

DOBBS, from the Norse *Dapi*, a nickname. German, Daber, Dabin, Dabisch, Dober, Dobers, Dobin, Dobsch. Hence Dobbin, Dobbie, Dabb, Dobson, Dobel.

MOBBS, from the British *Mabe*, as in St. Mabe and St. Maby, in Cornwall; or it may be from the Norse *Mód-bjartr*. In Domesday Book Modbert and Motbert, as seen in Mobberley, Cheshire, and Mapperley, Notts. William Mabbe was Mayor of Leicester, *temp.* Elizabeth, and the name occurs several times in the Lichfield Index of Wills, from A.D. 1521.

NOBBS, from the Norse *Knappi*, a nickname. German, Knabe, Knapp, Knappe, Knappick, Knaps, Knobel, Knop, Knopp, Knopping. The English McNab, Nabbs, Napp, Napper, may be compared.

Instances of remarkable or odd surnames could be multiplied to any extent, but the foregoing will suffice, for the present at any rate, and if the writer has succeeded in rescuing from the region of the "wholly unintelligible" to which they have been hitherto consigned, a few names of interest to the general reader he will be very much

gratified and well rewarded for his trouble and research.

Before taking leave, he cannot resist the temptation to include two more queer names in his already long list, their singularity being his excuse—they are, Allfat and Slipper. It seems incredible how the mutations could be accomplished to reduce the Norse surname of Álf-jótr and its Frisian equivalent Eilert, to such a condition as Allfat, yet so it is. In Domesday Book it becomes Adelflete, Alflet, Alvert, Alfred, and exists still as Alfatt in East Anglia.

Slipper is not so difficult to account for. It comes from the Norse nickname Sleppi, and we see it also in the German surname Schleppe.

It has been customary to poke fun at those who attempt to solve etymological riddles, and it is what may be expected where guesswork is the main source of supply; but when much study and years of research have convinced a man that he has still much to learn, he hesitates about giving to the public the results of his labours while he knows them to be incomplete.

Nevertheless the little he has acquired will, he trusts, throw a light on some names hitherto considered obscure, and perhaps help to correct some erroneous impressions already formed. Theodore Hook is said to have derived Gerkin from Jeremiah, in order to make fun of such a book as Lower's *Surnames*. He puts it thus: Jeremiah, Jerry, Jerrykin, Jerkin, Gerkin. The writer trusts that his derivations will not be thought quite so far-fetched.



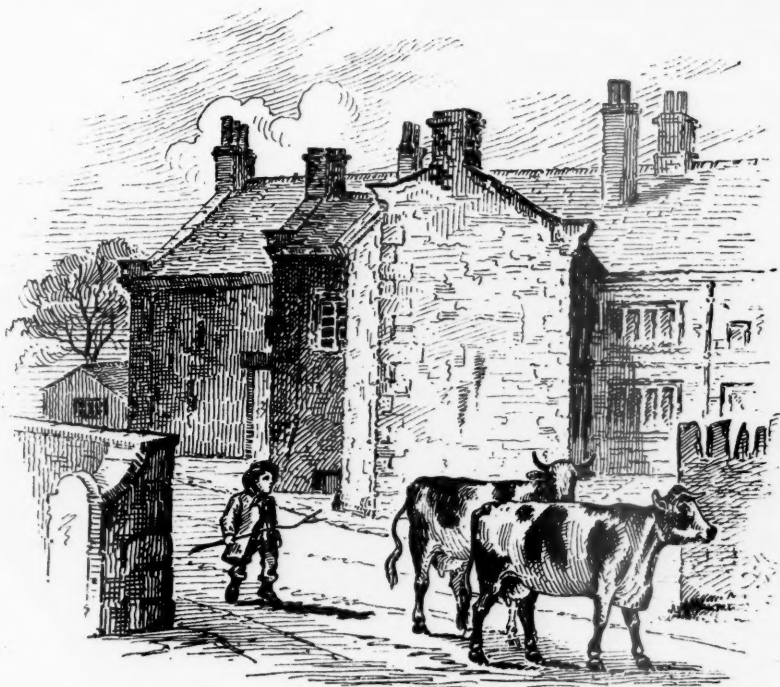
The Histories of Bolton and Bowling.*

MR. WILLIAM CUDWORTH, well known for his various contributions to the local history of Bradford, and more especially for the valuable *Life and Correspondence of Abraham Sharp*, the Yorkshire mathematician and astronomer, has conceived the happy idea

* *Histories of Bolton and Bowling (townships of Bradford)*, by William Cudworth. Thomas Brear and Co., Bradford, 8vo., pp. vi., 363, twenty plates, and sixteen text-cuts.

of writing a complete history of Bradford on the unique plan of working at accounts of the separate townships until the whole borough is completed. His account of the township of Horton was published in 1886, and now we have the histories of the two townships of Bolton and Bowling in another handsome volume. The plan commends itself to our judgment, and it is much to be hoped that Mr. Cudworth may be spared to bring it to a happy conclusion.

sidered highly improbable that the rural township of Bolton, part of the parish of Calverley, could ever form part of such a town as Bradford, but in July, 1873, it became incorporated with that borough. In the first four chapters the author takes us rapidly but pleasantly over such subjects as the origin of the name Bolton, its condition at the Conquest, the former woods and ancient roadways, the manor, muster-roll of Henry VIII., land-tax of 1704, the old poor-



OLD COTTAGES IN BOLTON LOW FOLD.

The preface states that the subjects are treated in a popular rather than in an archaeological manner, but the archaeology that is introduced is of a careful and reliable character, and is generally sufficient for its purpose. The Public Record Office would undoubtedly yield more early manorial information than appears in these pages, but detailed research of that description is scarcely to be expected or demanded in a work of this description.

Until recently, it would have been con-

law and constable accounts, the pinfold and stocks, early coal-mining and canals, common enclosure, and religious and educational affairs. The fifth chapter gives a topographical survey of Bolton, much of which still retains a rural aspect. It does not seem likely that the pleasant uplands will, at all events for a long time, be covered with streets or contiguous houses, whilst those parts that are the most populous, such as Bolton Low Fold or Low Bolton, still retain not a little of their rural appearance. Several of the

cottages and buildings give obvious proof of their erection in Elizabethan or Stuart days.

At Low Fold the kindly Quaker family of Hustler, so well known in Bradford during last century and the first quarter of this, were resident for many generations, whilst the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., for the first seven years of his Bradford life, resided at Rose Cottage in this part of the township of Bolton.

Careful descriptions are given of the Bartlett, Lister, Hodgson, Atkinson, Jowett,

1780. In dealing with the township of Bowling, Mr. Cudworth again adopts the plan of centring his information chiefly round the principal families; and this is a good idea, for, as he truly says, "it has been the abode of families who have left their mark in the records of time, and has given birth to not a few men who have ranked high in the annals of commercial enterprise, and to others who have done something to leave the world better than they found it." The Bolling family is traced down from the



NEWALL HALL.

Rawson, and other families of more or less local distinction, and of their respective residences, including the picturesque houses of Ivy Hall and Bolton Old Hall, both of early seventeenth-century erection. Quaint local touches and interesting "bits" of family life and family strife redeem this part of the book from dulness.

The history of Bowling occupies nearly two-thirds of the volume. It is a very different township to that of Bolton, being dependent for its prosperity on the extensive coal and ironstone measures beneath the soil, which began to be definitely worked about

twelfth century to the Virginia Bollings, who were descended from the Indian Princess Pocahontas, of romantic fame. A thoroughly interesting account is given of the family of Tempest, of Bracewell, Broughton-in-Craven, Tong, and Bowling, county York, and of Coleby, county Lincoln. A pedigree table gives a full genealogy from Sir Richard Tempest, who was knight of the shire for Lancashire in 1401, and for York in 1403-4, down to the present baronet Sir Charles Henry Tempest. Another chapter gives an account of the Lindley Wood family (Viscount Halifax), the detailed pedigree of

which begins with an Elizabethan ancestor, George Wood of Monk Bretton.

The chapter that gives an account of Bolling Hall, so long the residence of the Bollings, the Tempests, and the Lindley Woods, is full of interest, and pleasantly written. The hall is a fine old building, and a wonderful medley of different styles. The south front has a good Elizabethan centre flanked by towers of far earlier date. In the western bay is the "Ghost Chamber," where the ghost is said to have appeared which

Richard Tempest. A good sketch is given of this chimneypiece.

Within the township of Bowling are various houses or halls of some degree of antiquity and interest still remaining, though secondary in interest to the manorial hall just described. One of the most striking of these is Newall Hall in Rooley Lane. It is built on land which was formerly a grange of Kirkstall Abbey. The Hall is a solid stone structure, consisting of two large wings and a central building. It is a very good but plain specimen of a domestic mansion of the first half of the seventeenth century. It is the style of building to which it would be well if our modern house architects would give more consideration. Over the south entrance-porch, surrounded by much carved work, is a stone inscribed with the initials R. R. and E. R., and the date 1627. These letters refer to the original owners, for whom the Hall was built, Richard Richardson and his wife Elizabeth. There is also a good doorway of unusual character on the east front effectively ornamented, which is well worth illustrating. The Hall now belongs to Sir M. W. Wilson, who inherited the Richardson estates.

There are no pretensions about this volume, and it may not possess any particular attraction for those outside Bradford or unacquainted with the numerous families and celebrities connected with its townships; but it well fulfils its object as a painstaking local history, is clearly printed and thoroughly indexed, and is sure to command a ready sale among the numerous literary and antiquarian circles that abound in Bradford and the neighbourhood.



Burials at the Priors of the Black Friars.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from p. 30, vol. xxiv.)

1522. WILLIAM EWSTACE, 7 Nov., 1521. In the Black Friars. A trental of Masses shall be said on the day of burial: 20s. for breaking the ground for the grave. *Pr.* 18 Sept.
1522-3. JOHN BENSON, 16 Aug., 1522. Within the cloister, next to his WIFE.



EAST DOORWAY, NEWALL HALL.

struck terror to the heart of the Earl of Newcastle, the great Royalist commander, and caused him to forego his intention of sacking the town of Bradford. The wainscoted room, with its beautifully-ornamented plaster ceiling, is in much the same condition as it was originally designed. The most striking feature is the carved oak mantelpiece, which reaches to the ceiling; it contains two portraits painted on panels, supposed to be those of Lady Rosamond, the last of the Bollings of Bolling, and her husband, Sir

- The four Orders of Friars shall bring him from the parish-church of St. Magnus to the house of the Black Friars. At his burial shall be eight new torches, and four from the Brotherhood of St. Michael in St. Martin's, and four with the best cloth of the Conception of our Lady kept within the Black Friars. And 20s. shall be spent in the great Hall of the Black Friars, in bread and drink, for such persons as are at his burial. *Pr. 18 Mar.*
1523. NICHOLAS VAUS, knt. Lord Harowden, 11 May. To be buried, if he dies in Northamptonsh., at Haroden; if in London, in the Black Friars; if at Guisnes, in the church there. About his burial shall be bestowed £100, more or less, to priests and clerks and poor people, and in other deeds of charity or necessity, without pomp or glory. *Pr. 3 Jul.*
1524. THOMAS ALEYN, citizen and skinner, 1 Apr., 1523. In the churchyard of the Black Friars; and they shall have 20s. to bring his body to the place, and for a trental. *Pr. 14 Oct.*
- 1525-6. WILLIAM HARWARD, gent., 3 Jan. In the Black Friars. The two Orders of Black and Gray Friars shall be at the burial, and have for their labour as his executors agree with them. *Pr. 7 Feb.*
- 1526-7. CHRISTOFER MATHEW, *alias* Yarbrowth, *alias* Cooke, of London, cook, 13 Jan., 1523-4. Within the church. *Pr. 3 Jan.*
1527. THOMAS RAYNTON, citizen and marbler, 6 June. Within the cloister, nigh as may be to the grave, where Dr. MORGAN, late Prior, lies buried, if he fortunes to decease within in the city; otherwise, in such place as Almighty God purveyeth for him. *Pr. 24 Jun.*
- 1527-8. JOHN HARBARD, citizen and mercer, 2 Jan., 1525-6. In the body of the conventual church, in the midst, by St. Michael; and a marble stone, with convenient scripture, shall be laid over his grave for a memorial for his soul to be prayed for. *Pr. 11 Feb.*
- 1527-8. AMY WASHINGTON, widow, 2 June, 1527. Within the Black Friars, where her FATHER lies. She gives 4d. to every priest that comes to her burial and says Mass. *Pr. 4 Mar.*
1528. JOHN CLYSTON, parson of Berwyke in Elmette, in the diocese of York, 14 Jan., 1526-7. In the Black Friars, if he dies in London. *Pr. 12 Jun.*
1528. NICHOLAS HALSWELL, priest, 20 June, 1527. In the conventual church, in the place already assigned to him, for which he paid 40s. to F. Morgan, late Prior, and the Convent. *Pr. 31 Jul.*
1530. JOHN BLYSSE, doctor of physick, 10 April. Within the church of the Black Friars, where he dwells, with as little pomp and cost as is thought convenient. A trental of Masses shall be said for him by the Friars at his burying. *Pr. 12 Maii.*
1531. PETER STONE, citizen and tailor (no day), 1531. Within the Friar-Preachers', near the place where his WIVES lie. For the burial he has given 20s. sterling to the Prior that his body shall remain there. *Pr. 20 Oct.*
1531. THOMAS FEREBE, of Fanlinge Craye, Kent, gent., 18 Nov. In the church, in a place to be determined by the Prior. On the day of burial a trental of Masses shall be done, and 20s. be given in alms to poor people. *Pr. 29 Nov.*
1531. DAME MAUD PARR, widow, late wife of Sir Thomas Parr, knt., 20 May, 1529. In the Black Friars' church, where her husband lies, if she dies in London, or within twenty miles of it; otherwise where her executors think most convenient. About her burial 100 marks shall be bestowed, and not under nor above, unless her executors think fit to give more. *Pr. 14 Dec.*
1532. ROBERT JONES, knt., 22 Apr. If he dies in London, or within 22 miles, in the church near the door at the coming in, fast by the wall where he has made a tomb; if beyond that distance, where God shall provide. He bequeaths for the burying and month's mind £20, out of which shall be distributed 10s. at the burial, and 6s. 8d. at the month's mind. His brother, RICHARD JONES, buried here. *Pr. 31 Maii.*
- 1532-3. HENRY GULDEFORD, knt., 18 May, 1532. In the Black Friars, where he has already ordained his tomb, if he dies within forty miles of the place; or else in the parish-church, where God disposeth his last life in this world. *Pr. 10 Feb.*

- 1533-4. THOMAS LARKE, priest, 20 Apr., 1529. His wretched body to be buried in the south aisle, where his gravestone now lies. He bequeaths £6 13s. 4d. for solemn dirge, Mass of requiem, his grave, and other observances about his burial; and has covenanted with Richard Lynde, the waxchandler, to provide torches, and other necessities, for £3 6s. 8d. *Pr. 15 Jan.*
1534. THOMAS RYCHARDSON, citizen and haberdasher, 11 July. In the cloister of the Black Friars. *Pr. 12 Aug.*
1534. ROBERT SAVAGE, citizen and leather-seller, 19 Mar., 1533-4. In the conventual church of the Black Friars, to whom he gives 20s. for his burial. *Pr. 21 Aug.*
1535. NICHOLAS HURLETON, one of the clerks of the Green Cloth, 27 Nov., 1531. In the conventual church. *Adm. 28 Jun.*
1536. RICHARD WALEYS, Waylles, or Walleys, citizen and salter, 8 Apr., 1529. In the upper cloister of the Black Friars, in the east aisle, before the Salutation of our Lady, where JOAN his first wife lies buried, if he deceases within the city; and he gives 20s. for his *laystowe*. If he deceases out of the city, he is to be buried where it pleaseth God to purvey. *Pr. 5 July and 28 Feb., 1536-7.*
1537. ROBERT GESTELYNG, serving-man, of London, 14 June. At the Black Friars, in the cloister. *Pr. 6 Jul.*
- 1537-8. RALPH PEXSALL, Esq., 13 July, 1537. In the south side of the church. *Adm. 18 Feb.*
1538. LADY JANE GILFORD, widow, 30 Aug. Within the Black Friars. She gives £20 to the Convent for burial and for prayers for the souls of her two husbands, Sir Thomas Brandon, Sir Henry Gilford, Lord Vaux, and others; and £10 to be distributed at her burial among poor householders and poor people in London. *Pr. 18 Sept.*
- Original Will.* HENRY BURGH, Esq., 1 Feb., 1528-9. In the church.

NORWICH.

- 1442-3. SIMON FELBRUGGE, knt., 21 Sept., 1442, at Norwich. In the choir of the church. *Pr. 20 Feb.*
- 1466-7. WILLIAM BOTELER, of Norwic.,

barber, 29 Sept., 1466. In the church. *Pr. 9 Mar.*

1490. JOHN TILLYS, gent., citizen and alderman, 16 Aug. In the church.

1499-1500. THOMAS CARYNTON, gent., 8 Aug., 1499. In the south aisle, before the image of our Blessed Lady. *Pr. 24 Feb.*

1503-4. JOHN SMYTH, citizen, raff'man, 10 Sept., 1503. In the church. He bequeaths 30s. for repairing the house and breaking the ground where his body is to rest, and 4d. to every Friar being a priest, and 2d. to every novice who are present at his burying, dirge, and mass of requiem. *Pr. 19 Mar.*

1506-7. JOHN PETIRSON, citizen and beer-brewer, 3 Aug., 1506. Honestly in the church, by KATHERINE, his late wife. *Pr. 5 Feb.*

1510-11. JOHN HEDGE, clerk, parson of Burnham Thorp, 13 Oct., 1510. Before our Lady, in the Black Friars. *Pr. 17 Feb.*

YORK.

1448. AGNES STAPILTON, widow of Brian Stapilton, knt., 27 Mar. To be buried in the church, next her HUSBAND. She bequeaths five marks to the Prior and Brethren to pray for her soul and for her burial; and orders 33s. 4d. to be distributed among the poor on the day of her interment. *Pr. 1 Apr.*

BRISTOL.

1405. JOHN WYTLOFF, rector of Lodiswell, 6 Mar., 1404-5. In the church. *Pr. 2 Apr.*

1413. RALPH LOVELL (clerk, Canon of Sarum), 16 Oct., at Bristoll. In the conventual church. *Pr. 22 Nov.*

1493. THOMAS HAWLEY, of Bristoll, point-maker, 17 Sept. Within the church, before the altar of St. Saviour. He gives £5 to the Friars for his burial and their suffrages. *Pr. 18 Oct.*

1502. JOHN HERTE, of Bristowe, tanner, 6 Mar., 1501-2. Within the house and church. He bequeaths 20s. for his burial, dirge, and mass. *Pr. 10 Maii.*

LADY BERKELEY, wife of Sir William Berkeley, of Stoke Gifford, co. Glouc., and mother of Lady Katharine Berkeley. *See Dartford.*

SHREWSBURY.

- 1385-6. ALYNE LESTRAUNGE, lady of Knokyne, in the manor of Colham, and diocese of London, 4 Nov., 1384. In the choir of the church, next to her most reverend husband, MONS. ROGER LE STRANGE. *Pr. vii. kl. Feb.*

EXETER.

1470. JOHN THOMAS, of the parish of St. Petrocus, 31 May, 1469. In the church. *Pr. 22 Maii.*
1497. JANE, LATE WIFE OF SIR JOHN DYNHAM, knt., 26 Jan., 1496-7. At the Black Friars, by her husband, where their tomb is made. *Pr. 3 Nov.*
1518. JOHN COLSHILL, citizen and merchant, 28 Apr. In the conventual church, before the image of St. George, and next to the tomb of PETER COLSHILL, his brother, if he dies within the city. *Pr. 20 Oct.*

WINCHESTER.

1405. JOHN SUTTON, rector of Tunworth, the Monday after Passion Sunday (6 Apr.), at Wynton. In the church, if he dies in the city; otherwise, in the nearest church wherever the separation of his body and soul takes place, as the Lord disposeth. *Pr. 28 Aug.*

NORTHAMPTON.

1515. EVERARD FELDING, knt., 19 Apr. Before the altar of our Blessed Lady, in the Black Friars. He bequeaths his best horse for his mortuary, and 20s. for his sepulture. *Pr. 30 Apr.*

CAMBRIDGE.

- WARBULTON. Richard Warbulton, citizen and ironmonger of London, 4 Mar., 1447-8, bequeaths 3s. 4d. to the Friar-Preachers here, where the body of his father lies buried, to pray for the souls of both of them. *Pr. 1450.*

GLOUCESTER.

1421. THOMAS MORE, burgess and mercer, 17 Apr., leaves his body to be buried in the church, and 6s. 8d. for the grave-pit. *Pr. 6 Oct.*
1503. RICHARD HOKE, of Gloucester, cutler, 14 Dec. In the church, before the image called le Rode of Petye. He bequeaths

2s. 6d. to every house of Friar Preachers, Minors, and Carmelites, to be at his exequies and mass on his burial-day.

BEVERLEY.

1392. JOHN GODARD, 25 Apr. In the choir. *Pr. 13 Mar.*

STAMFORD.

1383. JOHN DE GULDEFORD, painter, citizen of London, 9 Aug., 1382. In the choir here; but if he dies in London, then in the Priory of St. Bartholomew. *Pr. 25 Maii.*
- 1407-8. JOHN STAUMFORD, Esq., of this town, 10 Oct., 1407. In the choir, on the south side at the entrance, and under the lamp hanging there. *Pr. 4 Mar.*



A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 32, vol. xxiv.)

COUNTIES OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

- Chantry of John Hatherly.
(*Ex. Q. R. Miscel. Ch. Gds.*, §a.)
Barking Chapel.
Saynt Donstones-in-the-Easte.
St. Michelles in Cornehill.
St. Bartilmewes in Bredstret called Littell
St. Bartilmewes.
St. Dunstones-in-the-Weste.
St. Edmondes in Lomberstrete.
(*Ibid.*, §.)
St. Stevens, Colmanstreet.
(*Ibid.*, §.)
St. Michael in Huggin Lane.
(*Ibid.*, §.)
St. Helens, Bishopsgate.
(*Ibid.*, §.)
Saynte Faithes.
(*Ibid.*, §.)
Name not given.
(*Ibid.*, §.)
St. Swythyns at London Stone.
(*Ibid.*, §.)
St. Pancras.
(*Ibid.*, §.)
St. Olyne Upwell in the Old Juerye.
(*Ibid.*, §.)

COUNTIES OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX
(continued).

Name not given.
(*Ibid.*, 18.)
St. Peters, Cornhill.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Saint Botulphs without Busshopps Gate.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Mary Abchurch.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Mary Magdalyn in Olde Fyshestrete.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Gabriels.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Laurence, Pountsney.
(*Ibid.*, 11.) [Broad Street.
Lyttle Saynt Barthillmewes in the Ward of
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Alhallowes, Steyninge.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Alphedge within Crepulgate.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Mary Wolchurche.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Mildred in Pulebi in the Ward of Chepe.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Mary Buthawe in Wallbrook.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Vedast.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Olave in Hart Street.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Margartes in Colman Strete Ward.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Seynt Botolphes without Aldrychegate.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Sainte Martyn Owtwich.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Seynt Myghells in Bassieshaw Ward.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Benet, Castell Baynard.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Anne and Agnes.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Peters in West Cheap.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Saynte Kateryn Crystchurch.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Stephens in Colman Street.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Matthew in Fridaye Strete.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Saynt Benedict, Gracechurche.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. John in Wallbrook.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Dunstane in the West.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Saynte Marteyns within Ludgate.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Our Ladye at Bowe in Westchepe.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Mildred in Breadstreet.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Seint Magnus.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

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COUNTIES OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX
(continued).

St. Ethelburga within Bisshopsgate.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Saint Edmond in Lombardstrete.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
All Hallose the less in Tems Strette.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
[All Hallows, Honey Lane.]
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Saynt Martyn Pomary in the Ward of Cheap.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Andrew Hubborde within the Ward of
Byllingsgate.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Gyles without Crepulgate.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Christofer in the Ward of Broad Street.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Mary Stanynghes.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Goods of churches in Westminster.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Seynt Benytte Fyncke in the Ward of
Brodestrete.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Alhallowes in Lumberdestrete.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Saint Nycholas Cold Abbey.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Saynt Mighells at the Querne.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Saynt Stephanes Walbrook.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Buttolphes besydes Byllingsgate.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Seynt Margaret Moyses in Friday Street.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Martin Orgar besid Candelwikstret.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Andrews in the [Ward]rjobe.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Saint Nicholas Acon besid Lombardstret.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. John the Evangelystes in Bredstrete
Warde.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Margaret Pattens.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Mary Axe.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Name not given.
St. Mary Magdalen in Mylksstret.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
Trinity Parish in Queenhith Ward.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Margaret in New Fishstreet.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Botolph without Aldgate.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Denis Back Church.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Pauls Cathedral.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)
St. Albans within Cripple gate.
(*Ibid.*, 11.)

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The Congress of Archæological Societies.

THE third annual Congress of archæological societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries was held at Burlington House on Thursday, July 23, Dr. Evans, F.R.S., the President of the Society of Antiquaries, in the chair. The following associations were represented by one or more delegates, so that, as the officers and Council of the Society of Antiquaries were also present, there was a considerable gathering of representative antiquaries: Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, British Archæological Association, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, Huguenot Society of London, Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead, Berkshire Archæological Society, Birmingham and Midland Institute (Archæological Section), Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society, Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Chester Archæological and Historical Society, Royal Institution of Cornwall, Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological and Architectural Society, Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Essex Archæological Society, Hampshire Field Club, Kent Archæological Society, Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, Oxfordshire Archæological Society, Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Surrey Archæological Society, Sussex Archæological Society, Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club (Hereford), and Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.

The first subject for discussion was the extension of the Ancient Monuments Act. General Pitt-Rivers remarked that he was appointed to the office of Inspector of Ancient Monuments at the time of the passing of the Act in 1882, and after seven years' experience of this permissive Act, the action of the Government became so passive that, as owners were no longer encouraged to put more monuments under control, he offered to resign his position; but eventually he consented to retain it nominally, though drawing no salary. He must confess the Act was not doing, and had not done, a great deal of good, although it had been successful to a certain extent. The best of the owners were persuaded to place their prehistoric monuments under the operations of the Act without much difficulty; but over those who wished to destroy or who were culpably careless he had no control. Then, again, the full penalty of £5 was absurdly inadequate. Whilst recognising the great care taken by most landowners, and anxious not to unduly interfere with the rights of property, he thought the Government should have some power to veto destruction. The Chairman (Dr. Evans) spoke more especially on the subject of Sir John Lubbock's Bill of the present session, whereby he proposes to extend the permissive clauses of the Act of 1882 to

monuments of a later date, and reported that the Society of Antiquaries had supported the principle of the Bill by a resolution in March, 1891. He also stated that in 1872, at the suggestion of the then First Commissioner of Works, the Society of Antiquaries had with much trouble drawn up an elaborate list of sepulchral monuments throughout the kingdom that were specially worthy of national care, but nothing further came of it. General Pitt-Rivers fully agreed that many of our mediæval monuments and remains were quite as worthy (if not more so) of preservation as those that were termed prehistoric, and said that he wished some veto power on destruction could be devised to save the mediæval as well as the early monuments. But he thought that it was only very occasionally that vandalism occurred, and that it would not be fair to the landowners or satisfactory to the taxpayers to attempt to alienate from private estates those portions whereon stood so many historic ruins. The Rev. C. R. Manning instanced Norfolk cases of destruction, and Chancellor Ferguson spoke of the disastrous use of Bewcastle as a quarry for building stones. Rev. Dr. Cox said he was disposed to go further than the Inspector of Ancient Monuments. A power of veto would often be of no good; the remains might be permanently defaced or removed before any authority could be set in motion. If, however, a schedule was drawn up of those monuments which were not to be touched or destroyed under some very heavy penalty, even without the nation acquiring the site, much good might be done. But something ought also to be done with regard to those fine remains the owners of which either wilfully or ignorantly permitted their steady deterioration. He instanced the extensive and famed ruins of Rievaulx Abbey. During the five years he had lived in that neighbourhood he had been a frequent visitor, and although the owner (the Earl of Feversham) now charged one shilling entrance, sad deterioration was noticeable year by year, particularly in the walls of the noble frater. Lord Feversham would doubtless never permit active vandalism; but it was an almost equivalent evil, though the motive was different, to suffer great trees to grow up in the walls, and immense masses of ivy to overhang, so that every gale of wind shook and dislodged the masonry. The only piece of the original stone groining of the roof now remaining would almost certainly perish from this cause before another season. If owners, noble or otherwise, neglected to maintain such historic monuments, the State should step in, take charge, and do the necessary work. The Dean of Winchester said that he thoroughly supported Dr. Cox, for he had smarted much through the neglect and carelessness of those owning historic remains. The right of inspection and the right of registration of all such monuments required much extension. Because anyone had accidentally been born in the possession of, or had afterwards acquired, that which was of ancient historic interest, the fact did not in the slightest degree justify careless or wanton treatment. The State was the true owner, and should preserve them for the people and for the nation at large. He mentioned that the new and excellent Bishop of Winchester, desiring to live closer to his work, was wishful to dispose of a palace that had been King Alfred's, and that possessed various Anglo-Saxon remains. If

it was sold it was quite possible that a road would be driven over the site, and this ancient building destroyed. The State ought to have the power instantly to step in and check such action. His views might be, and were to a great extent, socialistic, but it was only by the operation of such views that national monuments could be preserved for the nation. Mr. Garnett, C.B., spoke of instances of gross mistreatment of monuments during church restorations in Wales. Mr. St. John Hope pointed out that one reason why so many ancient monuments had not been placed under the present Act was that the owners could see no appreciable danger or decay in earthwork such as Old Sarum, or in rude-stone monuments such as Stonehenge; but if the principle was extended to the best of mediæval stonework, he felt sure that owners, who regretted the deterioration that they noticed year by year, would be glad to put such buildings under State control and repair. Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., thought that many of the intelligent middle-class were more alive to the value of the remains under discussion than the landowners. Eventually, after further discussion, and after it had been stated that Sir John Lubbock would probably reintroduce a similar measure next session, the two following resolutions were unanimously carried:

"That this Congress, having taken into consideration the draft of a Bill to extend the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882, beg to express to Sir John Lubbock their approval of the principles therein involved.

"That in the opinion of this Congress it is desirable that the Government should have some powers that would enable them to prevent the destruction of ancient monuments by the owners, whether private or corporate."

The next question was Parish Registers and Records. At the last Congress a strong committee was appointed to deal with this question, of which Dr. Freshfield, V.-P.S.A., is chairman, and Mr. Ralph Nevill is hon. secretary. Mr. Nevill read the report and suggestions, and expressed a hope that they would soon be able to issue an alphabet of register characters, and also a list of all the registers that had been printed, which list the societies in union might like to bind up with their respective proceedings. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Green, F.S.A., spoke in favour of the old suggestion of bringing all parish registers to London; but this was promptly opposed by Chancellor Ferguson, who eventually carried most of the Congress with him. Ultimately it was agreed, "That the report of the Parish Registers and Records Committee be received and the committee continued, and that a sum of £5 be placed at their disposal."

It was also agreed that each society in union pay a subscription of one guinea towards the expenses of the Congress.

The continuation of the Archæological Survey of England on the lines laid down by Mr. George Payne in his map of Kent was brought before the meeting. The President announced that the map and index to the archæology of Hertfordshire, which he was preparing, would be issued during the next few months. Chancellor Ferguson reported good progress with regard to the survey of Cumberland and Westmor-

land, the index, covering fifty-two pages, being already in type. It was also stated that the surveys of Berkshire and Surrey were actively progressing. This is one good result that has already ensued from these congresses.

The next subject brought before the Congress was a classified index of archæological papers. Upon this question there was at first considerable divergence of opinion, some being in favour of all the societies contributing an account of their papers year by year to a scientific and archæological year-book of a particular publisher, whilst the majority wished that the work should be entrusted to some known antiquary, and that the result should be sent annually to the different societies. At last, as a compromise, the following resolution was adopted by a considerable majority:

"That this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable that the index as suggested should be prepared under the authority of the Congress, and that the best method of carrying this out be referred to the Standing Committee."

The question of a memorial to the Government for a grant towards constructing models of ancient monuments was, at the suggestion of General Pitt-Rivers, deferred.

The Standing Committee for the Societies in Union for the current year was next elected. It consists of the officers of the Society of Antiquaries, E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., the Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., W. Cunningham, F.G.S., the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., G. L. Gomme, F.S.A., H. Gosselin, Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., George Payne, F.S.A., and Earl Percy, V.-P.S.A.

After an adjournment, the Congress resumed, when the Director of the Society of Antiquaries (Mr. Milman) took the chair, whilst the President, Dr. Evans, delivered an interesting, humorous, and comprehensive address "On the Forgery of Antiquities." He said that it was mainly founded upon a paper on this subject that he read before the Royal Institution twenty-five years ago, and printed in their *Transactions*; but he pleaded that for that very reason it would be sure to be original to his hearers, as that was a sure process of consigning it to oblivion! The economic law of supply equalling the demand was as true of antiquities as of anything else, and it seemed always to be the case that, if there was any keen demand for possession of any particular class of antiques, in due course gentlemen were found who were sufficiently obliging in exercising their talents to ensure all being gratified with that which they coveted. It should be remembered that there were both counterfeits and forgeries. The counterfeit was a reproduction of something genuine, whilst the pure forgery was the invention of a something that had never existed at the time to which it was assigned. Literary forgeries had been numerous: there were the false Gospels, and the inventions of Chatterton and Ireland; whilst quite within their own time there had been the publication of Shakespearian glosses which were certainly not above considerable suspicion. Forged inscriptions were very old ways of attempting to deceive the unwary. Three centuries ago there was a rage for the production of highly imaginative Roman inscriptions, one of the most comical of which was a

memorial of Tarquin to his dearest wife Lucretia. Roman pottery, genuine enough in itself, has often been made the vehicle of inscriptions added to enhance its value, whilst Roman tiles have been punctured with legionary marks added centuries after they were baked in the kiln. Antique gems have long been the subject of most ingenious counterfeits; but some of the really beautiful work in this direction of the seventeenth, sixteenth, and even fifteenth centuries has apparently been done as a reproduction with certain added features, rather than with any intention to deceive. Many examples, too, of genuine classic work have been added to or altered to suit the times—such as the addition of a nimbus to a beautiful female antique cameo bust in order to change it into a representation of the Blessed Virgin. Very few collections of Etruscan and Greek vases can be inspected by the practised eye without the detection of some fraudulent examples, or of those that have been “improved” in modern times. The majolica of Palissy has been so successfully reproduced of late years, that it is difficult to detect sometimes the falsity of examples that claim to be the original ware. Wonderful ingenuity has been expended on china; plain examples, for instance, of genuine Sèvres, incontestably marked, have been scraped, and royal colours and special devices have been applied in fresh paste and successfully fired. Limoges enamels are another fruitful source of fraudulent imitation, whereby a rich harvest has been secured from the unwary. Some exhibited as genuine at the recent Manchester Exhibition were detected. Ancient glass has not often been exposed to the forger’s art; but even here false incrustations have been sometimes skilfully applied to give an appearance of extreme age. Coins, as might be expected, are one of the most fruitful sources of fraud. There are a great variety of ancient base coins, both counterfeit and altered. Some of the early and contemporary counterfeits occasionally possess almost as much interest as the originals, if not more. The gold and silver coins of most of the emperors were reproduced plated on iron or on some heavy base metal; and it is curious to note that prominent amongst these clever forgers were our ancestors the ancient Britons, of whose productions the speaker possessed several examples in his own collection. Some amusingly ingenious coins bore their confutation on the face, save to the most credulous—as, for instance, a head of Priam with a view of Troy on the reverse; and Dr. Evans thought he had seen Dido with the reverse occupied by Carthage! Sovereigns for whose memory there was any popular sentiment were generally well supplied with coinage. Mary, Queen of Scots, was singularly well off in this respect; whilst coins were extant declaring Lady Jane Grey Queen of England, which would, of course, be of surpassing interest, provided they were genuine. Richard Cœur de Lion was a most popular monarch in English estimation, at all events now that centuries removed us from his time. Cabinets of coins lacked any of this reign; but an ingenious forger of the name of Singleton undertook to supply them, only, unfortunately for the success of his scheme, he reproduced details of the pennies of William I. and II., which were too early for the time of Richard. Here, amid much amusement, the President produced a coin that he said would have been that of Richard I. if he had

produced any; it was one that he himself had constructed by using dies that he had specially engraved on a worn fourpenny piece of William IV. The fact is that Richard had no coins of his own, but continued to reproduce those of his father Henry. Coins fairly old in themselves have often been used as the medium of greater reputed age; thus a crown of Elizabeth is extant showing through the lettering an only partially obliterated “Gulielmus Tertius.” Becker, at the end of last century, was the clever engraver of a number of counterfeit Greek and Roman coins. To give the requisite surface of worn age to his reproductions, it was his ingenious method to enclose his specimens in a box containing a number of iron filings, and then to take the box out for a drive or two on the jolting roads of his day! After Becker had supplied so large a number of his counterfeits as almost to glut the market, he coolly turned round and confessed, and turned an honest penny by producing sets of his dies, so that now there are few of our large collections that do not possess specimens of Becker’s dies. Another style of prevalent deceit is the finding of coins in special localities. This is peculiarly the case with London, where there is hardly ever an excavation for foundations but coins—often of the most absurdly unlikely description, such as Greek or Alexandrian, and sometimes of quite a modern date—are “found” by clever workmen, sometimes at fabulous depths. Some thirty years ago there was a large manufactory of “old” lead and pewter articles, said to be found during the construction of the docks at Shadwell. Reliquaries and impossible heart-shaped vessels were turned out, on which a date was generally stamped of the eleventh or twelfth century; but they blundered in giving the year in Arabic numerals two or three centuries before such numerals were in use. These forgeries were sown almost everywhere, and, notwithstanding their clumsiness (several examples were produced for the benefit of the Congress), evidently commanded a good market. The President said that he had even had these things of “cock metal” sent over to him from the diamond fields of South Africa, where it was alleged that they had been disinterred at the depth of three feet from the surface. Mr. Reed some years ago laid a trap for these gentlemen. He inquired of some of the workmen in London who were in the habit of producing these things if it was true that they had found one with the figure of a bishop upon it. No, they had seen nothing of it. Then, producing paper and pencil, he drew the kind of thing he meant with lettering below. Ah, yes, they believed one of their mates had turned up something a bit like it, and they would try to find him. Accordingly, in a day or two, a corroded quasi-reliquary was produced to Mr. Reed with the effigy of a bishop thereon, and, lo! below the figure they had put his own lettering of “Sanctus Fabricatus”! This trade in leaden forgeries seems now to have dropped out, and fabrications in brass have taken its place. An ancient dagger was produced of recent manufacture, and several members of the Congress testified to having seen or had offered to them like examples. Carvings in ivory, both of ecclesiastical and classical designs, are not uncommon modern forgeries. As an example of the latter class Dr. Evans produced a small long-toothed comb, on the handle portion of which was a wolf and Romulus and

Remus cleverly carved in a sunk medallion. This, he said, was a modern forgery from the Rhine district. The forged ecclesiastical ivories are produced in the south of France. Seals have been sometimes forged, particularly those of a rare kind, such as those engraved on jet. The operations of "Flint Jack" and other less skilful followers of his trade are well known in their imitations of flint and stone implements. Perhaps the cleverest work ever accomplished by Flint Jack was the working of a fossil alleged to be taken out of the chalk. Of late a school of forgers have been at work in the neighbourhood of Epping, producing polished stone hatchets, of which some examples were exhibited. They can, however, be detected without much trouble by the practised eye, because they are produced on revolving grindstones, whilst the original were patiently polished and worked on flat stones. Flint arrow-heads were a speciality of the notorious Flint Jack; but the President was able to produce two such perfect examples of his own forging that they were calculated to deceive even the most experienced. They had been worked by him as experiments; one of them was the result of pressure applied from pieces of stag's horn, and the other was formed by means of stone tools. Palæolithic weapons and implements from the gravel drift have also been made largely in modern days. They can usually be detected by the absence of (1) lime incrustations and the discoloration thereby produced; of (2) dendritic markings that look like tracings of twigs, but are caused by manganese; or of (3) bright spots where they have been brought into contact with other flints. At Amiens, however, the workmen who dispose of these palæolithic implements have discovered an ingenious way of producing the action of water as a solvent on the freshly chipped edges of their counterfeits. Their plan is to let these stones lie for months in the boilers by the side of their stoves before offering them for sale. The favourite reproduction of the bronze age is the socketed celt; but one of the simplest ways of detecting the counterfeits is through their being made of too heavy metal. At the conclusion of this address, which was obviously much appreciated, a brief discussion took place, Mr. Milman noticing some of the forgeries in connection with old plate and plate marks, Chancellor Ferguson pointing out that sometimes, without any fraudulent intent, old inscriptions had been renewed on later plate, and Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., expressing a hope that illustrations of the more common modern frauds might be circulated among the different societies.

The last question was "Field Names," upon which Dr. Cox (the chief originator of these congresses) read a brief paper, adding certain extemporary remarks and suggestions. The chief value of the paper lay in the information it gave as to the whereabouts of the old award or enclosure maps as well as the later tithe commutation maps, showing where duplicate copies are or ought to be kept in case those that should be in the parish chest are missing or stolen. He showed how often and how entirely illegally these maps find their way to solicitors' offices or to the agents of big estates. He recommended that the different county societies should take up the highly important and most valuable question of field names, marking them on the larger sheets of the Ordnance Survey. At the conclusion of Dr. Cox's paper and remarks, he was

asked by Mr. Seth Smith and others to publish that which he had stated, a course which it seems desirable should be followed. It was considered that the subject should be taken up specially at some future congress, when more progress had been made with the archaeological surveys. Dr. Cox promised to produce next year maps of his own parish and of adjoining districts filled up in the way that he thought was desirable.

In the evening most of the members of the Congress dined together at the Holborn Restaurant.—[By permission from the *Athenæum*.]



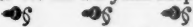
Proceedings and Publications of Archaeological Societies.

[Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "*Antiquary*," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.]

WE reserve our account of special features of the Edinburgh Congress of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (August 11 to August 18), and of the York Congress of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (August 17 to August 24), until the issue of the October number.



The third number of the thirteenth volume of the second series of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES gives an account of the sessions of the society from November 27, 1890, to April 9, 1891. At pp. 198-200 there is an account of the desecration of the tomb of Edward IV. at Windsor in 1789, when most of the long brown hair was stolen by the workmen. A lock of this hair is in the society's collection at Burlington House, and two other locks are traced, one being that lately described in the *Antiquary* at the Brighton Museum. We are able to mention the existence of another lock not here named, namely, one that is in the possession of Lord Kenyon at Gredington Hall. There is a good illustration of a remarkable fourteenth-century earthenware candlestick found at Revesby, Lincolnshire, described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. A curious little inscribed leaden vessel, dug up at Wilsford, Wilts, exhibited on January 29 by Mr. Nightingale, F.S.A., is here described and illustrated. Mr. Franks believed it to be a mediæval inkpot. Another illustration gives a full-size drawing of a silver wait's collar and badge pertaining to the City of Bristol; it is one of four exhibited by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.



The last quarterly issue of the Journal of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (vol. xlviii., No. 190) contains an interesting paper on "Some Tombs in Crete of the Age of Mycenæ," by Rev. J. Hirst. To this succeeds a brief paper from Mr. Peacock, F.S.A., on "Our Lady of Pity," wherein he enumerates various representations of the Blessed Virgin with the dead Christ in her lap. Of the most remarkable extant English example a photographic plate is given.

This is the alabaster Pieta found under the floor of Breadsall Church, Derbyshire, in 1877. It is an exquisite piece of alabaster sculpture. Mr. Peacock refers to the account and sketch given of it in the journal of the Archaeological Association for 1878, but it was first described with a good deal of detail, and illustrated by Rev. Dr. Cox, in the third volume of *Derbyshire Churches*, which was going through the press at the time of the discovery. Mr. Peacock gives a useful list of examples of Pietas that he has met with in the course of his readings; it might be considerably extended. Thus, in Cox and Hope's *Chronicles of All Saints, Derby*, "Verges before the Mary of Pity" occurs in the churchwarden accounts for 1486; in the church of Stogursey, Somerset, there was a painting of Our Lady of Pity (Bishop Hobhouse's *Churchwarden Accounts*); there were also Pietas at the cathedral churches of Lichfield and York, and they are named in the inventories of several English abbeys. The third paper is the first part of "Arsenals and Armouries in Southern Germany and Austria," by that great authority on all that pertains to armour, the Baron de Cosson, F.S.A. Mr. Bunnell Lewis, F.S.A., contributes an article on "The Roman Antiquities of Augsburg and Ratisbon;" Mr. James Hilton, F.S.A., gives "Further Remarks on Jade;" whilst Mr. Emanuel Green, F.S.A., writes "Notes on Bath as a Roman City." Several shorter articles and notes of interest complete an unusually good number of the Institute Journal.

The July excursion of the archaeological section of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE was made by rail to Kingswood. Mr. Cossins (hon. sec.) was the leader, and explained the features of the buildings visited which required special attention. On leaving Kingswood Station the party walked across the fields to Lapworth. There they saw the picturesque church, built in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, on the site of the earlier Norman building. Of this a specimen has survived in a small window, which has been left above the north arcade of the nave, and gives rise to many conjectures as to the cause of its being left. Were there archaeologists in those days, who desired that their remote successors should see something of that which they were "restoring," by a process too familiar to-day, namely, pulling it down, and putting something entirely different in its place? The south wall of the nave is the old Norman wall, raised by the addition of thirteenth-century windows, its Norman windows having been unceremoniously decapitated, and in other places traces can be seen of the earlier building. There are signs of several altars, and over the western porch a chapel exists presenting curious features. After visiting the rectory gardens, and admiring the church and its battlements, rising picturesquely, tier upon tier, with the tower and a spire in the background, in their unusual position at the end of the north transept, the members walked to Packwood House, the beauties of whose half-timbered front are now shrouded by a coat of rough-cast, and admired the quaint old garden, with its Portugal laurel hedges, and its corkscrew walk through a labyrinth of box to the top of the mound beyond it. After noticing the many sundials which ornament the house and outbuildings, and the fine

stables and the Jacobean woodwork of the stalls, the members proceeded to the church, where the Rev. P. E. Wilson courteously showed the interior, the remains of the diapering here and there, and the entry in the register of the marriage of Dr. Johnson's father and mother. Close by, within its moat, is Packwood Hall, an interesting example of the domestic architecture of our ancestors, its tiny hall, with staircase leading to the private rooms, being based on the same ideas as the majestic Westminster Hall.

The thirty-sixth volume of Proceedings has just been issued to members of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, and, as usual, it is full of more than local interest. The forty-second annual general meeting of the society was held at Castle Cary on Wednesday, August 27, 1890, and following days, and much interest was shown in the recent excavations, by which the site of the ancient Castle of Cary was for the first time discovered. After the reports of the council and of the Somerset Record Society had been read, the president, Mr. Henry Hobhouse, M.P., gave an excellent address, which will be found in Part I. of the Proceedings, in which he warmly advocated a *New History of the County*, to be undertaken by the society, by means of local and district committees. This project was well supported, and a tentative scheme has already been issued. Part II. contains some very valuable papers, of which the following is a list: "Camelot," by the late Rev. J. A. Bennett, F.S.A.; "The Barony of Beauchamp of Somerset," by John Batten, F.S.A.; "Castle Cary Churchwardens' Accounts, 1628-99," by the Rev. Preb. Grafton; "Early Sculptured Stone at West Camel Church," by the Rev. Professor Browne; "Inscribed Stone on Winsford Hill," by J. Ll. Warden Page; "Distribution of the Palæozoic Strata," by W. A. E. Ussher; "Heraldry in the Manor House and Church of North Cadbury," by A. J. Jewers, F.S.A.; "The Site of Cary Castle," by R. R. C. Gregory; "The Forest-trees of Somerset," by E. Chisholm Batten; "In Memoriam—Rev. J. A. Bennett (late secretary), F. H. Dickinson, F.S.A., and Rev. H. M. Scarth." The volume is exceedingly well illustrated, and is issued to non-members at 10s. 6d. A meeting of the society was held at Crewkerne on August 17, of which an account will be given in our next issue.

The annual meeting of the WILTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held at Wilton on July 29, 30, and 31. At the opening meeting, under the presidency of Lieut.-Gen. Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., the annual report was read, showing that the society was in a flourishing condition, having 378 members at present, as against 369 last year. Reference was made to the great loss the society had sustained by the death of Canon Jackson, F.S.A., who had been so intimately connected with its fortunes from the very first, and a resolution was adopted to collect subscriptions at once towards enlarging the society's museum at Devizes as a memorial to his memory. A discussion followed on what Wiltshire antiquaries consider the unfortunate fact that the Society of Antiquaries of London has become possessed of a large collection of the late canon's papers and notes of

county history which they thought would have been far more profitably placed in the Wiltshire Society's Library at Devizes. The members then proceeded to visit the different objects of interest in the town. The Hospital of St. John the Baptist, founded in 1190, for a prior and certain poor men and women, still retains its fifteenth-century chapel and a part of its fourteenth-century buildings, and both the poor inmates and the prior who retains his title benefit still by the old foundation. The old parish church, now an ivy-covered ruin, shows remains of good Perpendicular work, whilst the gorgeous new church, containing exceedingly interesting remains of thirteenth-century French glass and Italian cosmati mosaic work of the same date, which once formed a shrine in St. Maria Maggiore at Rome. A visit to the carpet factory of Messrs. Yates and Co., where the famous Axminster carpets are still made, as the president pointed out, by hand labour, and with precisely the same tools as those used in prehistoric days, and a reception at the house of the mayor, Mr. Pardoe Yates, brought the afternoon to a close. The annual dinner followed, with a conversazione in the evening, at which General Pitt-Rivers gave a most interesting account of the results of his diggings in Wans Dyke last year, exhibiting the few objects found there—some small bits of Samian pottery, a few iron nails, and a knife-blade, and the iron cleat of a sandal. No coins had been found in the work, so that the date could not be exactly fixed, but the whole evidence went to prove that the Wans Dyke was either Roman or post-Roman, and not pre-Roman as had been formerly supposed. The date of Bokerly Dyke had been fixed by the number of coins found in it as *not earlier* than the time of Honorius, and it was probable that Wans Dyke may have been thrown up at a period not very remote from that of the Southern Dyke. General Pitt-Rivers relied a good deal upon the iron sandal cleat as proving this, many precisely similar cleats having been found in Bokerly Dyke. The second paper of the evening was an interesting one by the Rev. W. R. Andrews, on the "Geology of the Vale of Wardour. On the 30th the party started in brakes for a long day's excursion to Bokerly, Farnham, and Rushmore. The first stoppage was made at Bokerly Dyke, where the president described the excavations he had made in the dyke itself and the neighbouring settlement. At Farnham a considerable time was spent in inspecting the deeply-interesting museum of agricultural implements and peasant industries which General Pitt-Rivers has formed here for the advantage of the people of the neighbourhood. Here are deposited the marvellously accurate models to scale of the excavations he has made in the Romano-British villages of Rotherley, and wood-cuts in Bokerly Dyke, Winklebury, and other places, together with the objects discovered in them, and in addition a very large collection gathered from all parts of the world, of everything bearing on agriculture and peasant life, peasant dresses, jewellery, and ornaments from Brittany, Roumania, and Hungary; pottery, iron, and brass-work, wood-carvings, flint, bronze, and iron implements and weapons; a series of traps for catching everything from men to otters, and numberless other things all arranged, classified, and marked with explanatory labels, in the careful way that distinguishes the whole of the General's collec-

tions. This museum, which is probably unique of its kind in England, is alone worth a long journey; but time pressed, and the party went on, by the grounds of the "Larmer-tree," to King John's House, at Tollard Royal. This, which until the last few years was a farmhouse, was apparently of Tudor date, but on stripping the walls of plaster it was discovered that a great part of it was of thirteenth-century date, retaining several of its original windows. It was then carefully restored by General Pitt-Rivers, and thrown open to the public as a picture gallery containing original examples illustrating the progress of art from the mummy portraits of the Fayoum in the second century through the Byzantines, and Margaritone d'Arezzo to the Italian and Flemish masters, and so down to modern times. Thence the party drove to Rushmore, where they were most hospitably entertained at lunch by General and Mrs. Pitt-Rivers in a room adorned with magnificent portraits by Gainsborough, of the first Lord Rivers and Lady Ligonier. After lunch the treasures of the house were inspected. Bronze, iron, and gold implements, arms, armour, and ornaments; Greek, Roman, Celtic, Hungarian, etc.; indeed, a great deal more than the time at their disposal allowed the members to see before they had to hurry off to catch the train to Wilton. In the evening, in the absence of the president, the Bishop of Salisbury took the chair, and two valuable papers were read, one on "Wilts Bibliography," by Rev. C. W. Holgate, in which he unfolded a proposal to deal with this interesting subject, and one by Rev. Pardoe Yates on the "Wilton Carpet Industry," in which he traced the history of the manufacture from the beginning, at the end of the seventeenth century, to the present time. On the 31st a smaller party of members started to visit the churches of the Chalke Valley. Combe Bissett, with interesting twelfth-century arcades, and good fifteenth-century additions; Stratford Tony, with curious thirteenth-century font and remarkable Jacobean woodwork, were successively visited; and then the party came to Bishopstone, with its very rich and beautiful fourteenth-century chancel and transepts. Here they lingered a long while, admiring the singularly fine effect of the exterior, speculating on the meaning of the curious coeval building attached to the outside of the south transept, which has hitherto defied explanation, and inspecting the rich sedilia and other details of the interior, and the valuable specimens of wood-carving, chiefly foreign, of which there is so much in the pulpit, reading-desk, and choir-stalls. Thence they proceeded to Broad Chalke, a remarkable building chiefly of late fourteenth-century date, with an abnormally wide nave and no aisles. Here the vicar gave much interesting information on the history of the parish, the features of the building itself being pointed out and explained, as were those of all the buildings visited throughout the excursion, by the society's invaluable architectural guide, Rev. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. The afternoon was spent in a visit to Wilton House—Lord and Lady Pembroke very kindly receiving the party and showing them over the house with its interesting architectural features, the entrance-gate and bridge, the old part of the east side, the Inigo Jones building on the south side, and the exceedingly lovely grounds with the Holbein porch outside, and the splendid Vandykes indoors, ending with tea in the hall. This brought

the visit to Wilton to a close. It was a most enjoyable time, in spite of the weather, the inhabitants of that ancient borough having received and entertained the visitors with the greatest possible kindness, the mayor, Mr. Pardoe Yates, setting the example by his great hospitality.

The Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., hon. sec. of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, has just issued a general index to the first ten volumes of *Norfolk Archaeology*, together with an index to the illustrations in the same volumes, and a list of the excursions of the society and the places visited from 1846 to 1890. These indexes make a well-printed volume of 200 8vo. pages. Mr. Manning has evidently done his work with much care, and in a comprehensive spirit; by this conscientious labour he has added immensely to the value and use of the society's publications.

The report for 1890 of the OXFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY has recently reached us; it makes a pamphlet of 34 pages. In addition to the rules, list of members, and brief report, it contains a short paper on the interesting discovery in 1887 of an exchequer receipt of 1350 in a chink in one of the north piers of Wardington Church. There is also an account of the church plate of the Deanery of Witney. As the society only numbers seventy-two members, perhaps more could not be expected of it; but surely some energetic action should be taken to increase the membership, so that such a county as Oxford need not be so very far behind the majority of shires in the extent of her archaeological publications and antiquarian research.

The first number of the third volume of the *Journal of the GYPSY LORE SOCIETY* makes a good book, with 64 royal 8vo. pages. It opens with a sketch and portrait of the great Slavonic scholar Franz von Miklovish, of Vienna, who died on March 7, 1891. He wrote much on gipsy folk-tales and songs, as well as on the various Romani dialects. Dr. Fearon Ranking contributes a paper on "The Language of the Gypsies in Russia;" Professor Anton Herkmann discourses on "Hungarian and Wallachian Gypsy Rhymes;" Mr. John Sampson gives "Two Shelta Stories," the one called the "Red Man of the Boyne," and the other "Two Tinker Priests;" Mr. David MacRitchie writes most pleasantly on his Romani adventures at Belgrade, under the title of "A Glance at the Servian Gypsies." Dr. H. von Wiislocki gives some interesting statements with regard to "The Witches of the Gypsies;" under the title "Italian Zingaresche," Mr. J. Pincherle reproduces some popular Italian ballads which deal with the gypsies; and the "Vocabulary of the Slovak-Gypsy Dialect" is continued. There are also several curious "bits" in the small-print "Notes and Queries" at the end of the number.

The KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY's annual congress was held at West Malling on July 27 and 28, the Earl Stanhope presiding. Notwithstanding heavy hunderstorms on the morning of the 27th, a large

number of members and their friends attended. After the business meeting, the ruins of Malling Abbey were inspected under the guidance of Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., the history being illustrated by the Rev. J. H. Timins and the Rev. C. H. Fielding. The Abbey Gatehouse is in good repair, and the old Almonry Chapel (in and adjacent to the Gatehouse), having been well restored several years ago, is daily used by members of the Malling Nursing Institute and others for Divine service. The western tower of the Abbey Church remains, showing the work of Bishop Gundulf, enriched with external arcading of fifty years later date. Upon the square Norman base a hexagonal tower was added about the time of Richard II. or Edward III. The nave and aisle of the Abbey Church are quite gone, but the Norman south transept still stands. It has been formed into a separate building, like a square tower, by filling up the huge Norman arch by which the transept opened into the nave, and by inserting some small late windows. West of, but close to, this southern transept, the blocked-up Norman arch, through which the nuns entered the church from their cloisters, was pointed out by Mr. Brock. He led the way into the present kitchen of the residence, where Mrs. Akers, mother of the Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, died in July last, and said that he believed it occupied the site of the old Chapter House. It was restored in the Gothic style of Horace Walpole during last century. Mr. Brock then conducted the company through that part of the house which is within the southern alley of the ancient cloisters. This alley had a large number of small Early English arches as its external boundary. The arches were trefoiled, and the caps of their slender columns were well carved with the stiff foliage of the Early English style. About A.D. 1360 buttresses were added, and wherever a buttress was inserted the Early English shafts were removed. Therefore Mr. Brock, at first sight, assigned the whole cloister to the date of its repair. This he corrected later on. The ancient Norman keep, called St. Leonard's Tower, was next inspected under Mr. Brock's guidance. It is believed to be the earliest work in England of Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, who subsequently erected the White Tower in the Tower of London. East Malling Church was then visited. Mr. Brock stated that in it he ascribes to Saxon architects the erection of the tower and chancel. The annual dinner was served at five o'clock; the Earl Stanhope (Lord Lieutenant of Kent) presided, and the toasts were proposed or responded to by his lordship, Colonel Luck, Canon Scott Robertson, Colonel E. Hughes, M.P., Dr. Adam, Mr. Levy (barrister-at-law), Rev. C. H. Fielding, Colonel Hartley, and the hon. secretary (George Payne, Esq., F.S.A.). An evening meeting for the reading of papers by Mr. Fielding and Mr. George Payne was presided over by Earl Stanhope, and thanks to the readers of papers were carried at the suggestion of Canon Scott Robertson and Colonel Luck. On Tuesday, July 28, Miss Twisden's seat, Bradbourne Park, was the first place visited. The handsome Queen Anne house, with its carved furniture and its glorious collection of pictures, was described by the Rev. J. Francis Twisden and his daughter. The ruins of Leybourne Castle were described in a paper written by the Rev. T. H.

Timins. In Leybourne Church the Rev. C. C. Hawley described the chief features of the edifice, and explained that the non-appearance of the celebrated heart-shrine was caused by the erection of the new organ. Several members squeezed themselves between the wall and the organ to see the shrine. Canon Scott Robertson drew attention to the blocked Norman windows in the nave's south wall, and also to an Early English arch which formerly opened into a southern chantry, now destroyed. At Trottescliffe Church the early nature of the masonry in the chancel was noticed by Canon Scott Robertson, who believes that a Saxon church stood here, but that Bishop Gundulf erected the existing chancel. Its wide-jointed masonry, and the tufa blocks with which all the Norman window-arches and jambs are formed, proved the early date of the work. Roman tiles, with old mortar on them, are seen in the walls. Coldrum megalithic monuments were described by Mr. George Payne. Less known than Kits Coty House, this monument is much finer. Offham Church was described by Canon Scott Robertson, who pointed out traces of the Norman windows and chancel-arch. He said the chancel was Early English, and that a south aisle to the nave had existed of that style. It was pulled down in the fourteenth century, when the south porch was built against one of the blocked-up Early English arches. Time failed for a visit to Addington Church, which had been intended; but it was stated that the church was of Norman origin, and has brasses of the fourteenth century. Its fifteenth-century origin is a myth.

THE NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES held a country meeting on August 3, the place chosen for inspection being Brinkburn Priory, in the Vale of Coquet. The members proceeded in carriages to Longhorsley, where the old tower, which is supposed to be of late fifteenth-century date, and to have been used as a peel tower, was inspected. The carriage journey was then resumed, and continued to the Priory. On arrival, the visitors were met by Mr. Cadogan, the owner, and Mr. R. Blair, secretary to the society. The various features of interest in the grounds were pointed out by Mr. Cadogan. Inside the Priory Mr. D. D. Dixon read an able paper descriptive of the structure, which he said was by far the most interesting relic of the monastic age to be found, not only in Coquetdale, but throughout the county of Northumberland. After a reference to the pious care and true antiquarian spirit in which the late respected owner (Mr. C. H. Cadogan) had restored and preserved the edifice, he said Brinkburn Priory was founded early in the twelfth century (during the reign of Henry I.), for the use of Canons Regular of St. Augustine, by Wm. Bertram, known as William the Fair, second Baron of Mitford. In 1503 the then prior and his armed retainers formed part of the escort of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., when passing through Northumberland on her way to Scotland, to whose king, James IV., she was then affianced. Again, in November, 1515, after twelve eventful years, the Priory was the resting-place of the same unfortunate Margaret, widow of James IV. and wife of Angus, with her infant daughter. This little princess, born at Harbottle Castle on October 15, 1515, became the wife of Lennox, the mother of Darnley,

and the grandmother of our James I. As far as his (Mr. Dixon's) researches went, he had only been able to find the names of five priors of Brinkburn. At the dissolution of the lesser monasteries (those not possessing £200 a year) there were ten Canons of Brinkburn, who, with their prior, were ruthlessly expelled from their ancient home. Its annual revenue at that time (1536) was £68 19s. 1d., according to Dugdale, or £77 according to Speed. Mr. Dixon then traced the later history of the Priory, and concluded by describing its architectural features.

The second part of Vol. II. of the *Quarterly Journal* of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, edited by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., gives the important information that the unique collection of Roman antiquities which have been discovered during the recent excavations at Silchester (and we suppose also that may yet be found during the works still in progress) will be deposited at Reading, on the condition that suitable accommodation is found for them. The Corporation of Reading seem fully alive to the great value of the gift proposed by the Duke of Wellington, at the advice, we believe, of the Society of Antiquaries, and hope to provide the required space in connection with the present museum. In addition to a considerable and good variety of notes, queries, replies, reviews, and accounts of excursions, this number contains accounts of Hurley, by Rev. F. J. Wethered, and of Berwick Church, by Rev. J. E. Field, and also the continuation of the history of Swallowfield and its owners, by Lady Russell.

THE DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY held an expedition to Codnor Castle and Pentrich on August 12. Pentrich Church was described by the vicar, Rev. W. J. Ledward. The church was given to the abbey of Derby in the reign of Henry II., by Ralph Fitz Stephen. After luncheon the members drove to Codnor Castle, where Rev. Charles Kerry read a paper on the history of the building, of which there are now but few remains.

We give a hearty welcome to the two first parts (July and August) of the journal of the EX LIBRIS SOCIETY, which is published for the society by Messrs. A. and C. Black, and edited by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, F.R.H.S. The chairman of the council, Mr. Leighton, F.S.A., gives a good general paper on "Book-plates, Ancient and Modern," with illustrated examples. In the second number Mr. Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., writes on "Library Interior Book-Plates," and Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., on "Book-Plates engraved by Cork Artists." The printing and engraving is all that could be desired. Probably the council know their own business best, but we should have thought that a rather larger quarterly issue, instead of a monthly number, would have been best for a society following up a single branch of bibliography.

The general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Killarney on August 11, when the following papers were read: "The Island Monasteries of Wales and Ireland," by

Rev. Professor Stokes; "Celtic Art in Wales and Ireland compared," by J. Romilly Allen; "The Great Earl of Desmond," by Rev. Denis Murphy; "The Voyages and Adventures of St. Brendon, the Navigator," by Rev. T. Olden; "Ballynoe Stone Circle, co. Down, and a notice of the Neglected Condition of the supposed Grave of St. Patrick, at Downpatrick," by William Gray; "Description of an Ancient Celtic Shrine, circa A.D. 800, found in Loch Erne during the present year," by Thomas Plunkett; "The Ogam Cave of Dunloe, near Killarney," by the Right Rev. Dr. Graves; "Notice of an Ancient Wooden Trap, probably used for catching Otters," by Rev. Geo. R. Buick; "Two rare Stone Implements, found at Lough Gur, co. Limerick," by Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench; "Mor, Sister of St. David of Meneria," by Rev. Denis O'Donoghue; and "Methods of Construction employed at Kilmalkeldar and the Oratory of Gallerus," by Arthur Hill. The society was joined this year in the excursions by the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, who held their annual meeting at Killarney on the evening of August 12, when the president, Professor John Rhys, delivered the opening address. The following were the excellently-arranged series of excursions in connection with the meetings of these two societies: August 11—Excursion in the afternoon to Ross Castle (through Lord Kenmare's demesne), Innisfallen, and Muckross Abbey. 12—excursion by cars from Killarney to Aghadoe. The Ogam Cave of Dunloe was visited by invitation of Dr. Stoker, Dunloe Castle. 13—Excursion to Dingle by train, calling *en route* to view the remains of old church, Cloghans, etc., at Kilelton; also the Ogam at Ballintaggart, near Dingle. In the afternoon by cars from Dingle to Gallerus, Temple Gael, Kilmalkedar, and St. Brendon's Oratory. 14—Some of the members visited the Skellig, or St. Michael's Rock. The Rear-Admiral Commanding courteously acceded to the application of the council to place one of H.M.'s gunboats at the disposal of the society for this trip, and the Commissioners of Irish Lights also allowed the services of one of their steam-vessels for this somewhat dangerous excursion. Those members who remained on land proceeded by car to Ardfert, and visited the ruins there, and other places of interest in the neighbourhood. 15—The members left Tralee by train, arriving at Kilmallock at 12.10, where the ruins of the Dominican Abbey (now being preserved by the society) were visited, where the tomb of the White Knights, and, in the Friary Church, the tombs of the Fitzgeralds, Verdons, Blakeneys, and Coppingers were inspected. In the afternoon the members proceeded by train to Limerick. 17—Excursion down the river Shannon to Scattery Island, where the remains of the sixth-century monastery of St. Senan were visited, the round tower, and the ruins of "the Seven Churches." 18—Quin Abbey, co. Clare, the ruins of a fortified religious house, were visited; also the ruins near Newmarket and Bunratty Castle. 19—An excursion by special train was made to Askeaton—anciently a walled town of the Desmonds—containing the remains of a Franciscan abbey (1420); Adare (the seat of Lord Dunraven) was visited on the return journey. Here are the remains of an old castle of the Geraldines (1226). The ancient Abbey of "the Trinitarians" now forms part of the Roman Catholic Church, and the interesting Augustinian

Abbey is incorporated with the Parish Church. There are also remains of a Franciscan abbey, founded in 1464. 20—The members left Limerick by train at 9.35, arriving at Gool'd's Cross 10.51, where cars were in waiting to convey them to the Rock of Cashel. They returned by Holycross Abbey, in time to catch the evening train from Gool'd's Cross, Dublin.

On July 29 the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, in conjunction with the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, had an excursion to the ruins of Jervaulx Abbey and Middleham Castle. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, of the Court of Antiquaries, acted as cicerone, and admirably described the ruins of the abbey, which were illustrated by a plan especially prepared for the occasion. The final foundation, in 1150, of this Cistercian abbey, was due to a colony of monks from Byland. Whitaker says about the ruins: "No monastic ruin in the kingdom is preserved in the same state; none have been retrieved from a condition so nearly approaching utter demolition to one so gratifying and satisfactory as that of Jervaulx. Yet there are many houses now buried in their own rubbish which, by management equally judicious, might, after the elevation had been destroyed for ever, be made to exhibit a perfect ground-plan, and disclose the tombs, altars, and other remains on the original surface." There were twenty-three abbots, and the last, Adam Sadbars, was executed for taking part in the Pilgrimage of Grace. Commencing in the cloister court, Mr. Hope led the antiquaries through the church, the chapter-house, and the numerous conventual buildings, pointing out each object of interest, and the use for which each room was intended. At the conclusion the company adjourned to a marquee, where a luncheon was provided by Lord Masham, who presided. From Jervaulx the party drove to Middleham Castle, which consists of an outwork fortified with four towers enclosing a keep. Whitaker, speaking of Middleham, says: "Some interesting scenes of English history have taken place in and around the castle. Hence the Earl of Salisbury marched through Craven at the head of 4,000 Richmondshire men to the battle of Bloreheath. Here, too, according to Stow, the bastard Falconbridge was beheaded in 1471, on a neighbouring plain. Edward IV., having been committed to the care of Archbishop Neville at Middleham, was indulged with the privilege of hunting, and having probably bribed his keepers, escaped on a fleet horse to York and thence to Lancaster, where he resumed the government. Here Edward, son of Richard III., was born. Near the entrance-gate Mr. Hope stood on a mound, and, with the aid of an excellent map, pointed out the rooms in the keep and outworks. The castle was the great stronghold of the Nevilles, and especially of Warwick the King-maker.

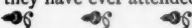
On August 3 the fifth excursion for the season of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place to York, when about 140 ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the cathedral city. With the Rev. Canon Raine as cicerone, who is one of the most ardent and painstaking of antiquaries, a promise was made of a most

interesting and instructive day. The visitors first made their way to the Manor House, which was once a royal palace and is now used as a blind asylum. Here the attention of the visitors was called to the Strafford arms, which were mentioned in Wentworth's indictment, and to the beautiful fire-places and cornices. By a private door they were then let into the charming grounds of St. Mary's Abbey, where the windows of the ruined nave show how noble a structure it must once have been. The outline of the transepts and choir is all that is left of that part of the church. The curator showed the members over the Roman and general museums, pointing out all objects of special interest. At 2.30 the society assembled in the south transept of the Cathedral, when Canon Raine gave a most admirable outlined history of the minster from its foundation in the seventh century to the present time. He led the party round the sacred structure, pointing out the beauties of the Early English transepts, the Decorated nave, and chapter-house, the Perpendicular choir and the Norman crypt. A large portion of the company then climbed the Clifford Tower at the Castle.



The members of the DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ART, paid their second visit to Tiverton on June 27, the previous occasion having been in 1866. On the afternoon of that day they were welcomed in due form by the Mayor and Corporation in the Town Hall, and a general meeting was held, under the presidency of the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, when a number of new members were elected. In the evening the president, Mr. R. N. Worth, F.G.S., delivered his address. The subject, which was treated very exhaustively, was Roman Devon and Cornwall. Five hours on Wednesday were given up to the reading of reports and papers, and discussions thereupon; the reports of the Scientific Memoranda Committee, of the Barrow Committee, of the committee on Devonshire provincialisms, of the committee on the climate of Devon, and the committee on Devonshire records. Mr. H. M. Rankilior read a paper on "The History of Blundell's School"; and papers were also contributed on "Matthew Suttcliffe, Dean of Exeter from 1588 to 1629," by Mrs. Rose Troup; on "The Font in Dolton Church, North Devon," by Mr. Winslow Jones; on "The Parish of East Budleigh," by Sir John B. Phear, M.A., F.G.S.; on "The Land Family of Woodbeare Court, Plymtree," by the Rev. A. Mozley; and on "The Brother and Sister of St. Waillibald," by Canon Brownlow. After this, various places of interest in the town, including St. Peter's Church, the Castle, the Almshouses, and Old Blundell's were visited. In the evening the annual dinner was held at the Palmerston Hotel. On Thursday, Dr. T. N. Brushford read a paper on "The Church of All Saints, East Budleigh," which he illustrated by drawings of its principal architectural features. Dr. A. B. Prowse followed, with a paper entitled "The Ancient Metropolis of Dartmoor." Other contributions were: "Some Devonshire Merchants' Marks," by the President; "Recent Discoveries at the Castle, Exeter," by Sir J. B. Phear; and "Devon Collemballa and Thysanura," by Mr. E. Parfitt. Mr. F. T. Elworthy had

prepared a most interesting paper, part of which he read, on "Crying the Neck; a Devonshire Custom"; and Mr. J. Phillips, of Abbotskerwell, introduced the subject of technical education. The remaining papers were: "The Progress of Devonshire Bibliography," by Mr. W. H. K. Wright; "The Potteries of North Devon," by Mr. H. W. Strong; "The Ornithology of Devonshire," by Mr. W. E. Pidsley (read by Mr. Rowe); "Notes on some North Devon Rocks," by the President; and "The Dialect of Hartland," by Mr. R. Pearse Chope, B.A. (communicated by Mr. F. T. Elworthy). A posthumous paper by the late G. Wareing Ormerod, M.A., F.G.S., on "The Postal Service of Devonshire from 1784 to 1890" (communicated by the Rev. W. Harpley, M.A.) was taken as read. On Thursday afternoon a garden-party was given at Knightshayes in honour of the visit of the association by Lady Heathcote Amory; and in the evening a large number of members accepted Mrs. Francis's invitation to a conversazione at Blundell's School. On Friday, excursions were arranged to Bampton and Dulverton. With these concluded what many members have declared one of the most agreeable gatherings they have ever attended.



LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. The members of this society had a summer meeting in the Ribble Valley on August 8, under the leadership of Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A., the hon. sec. Clitheroe, with its fine old castle-keep perched upon a grassy hill in a bold and commanding position, was visited, and afterwards Sawley Abbey, founded in 1147 by William Baron Percy, grandson of the William de Perci who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and obtained from him large possessions in Craven. Mr. Yates said, in describing the ruins, that few similar institutions have suffered more at the hands of the destroyer than Sawley Abbey, the straggling village having been built out of its spoils, and the stones having been carried away as far as Gisburn. The members afterwards visited Mytton Church, which is a plain structure of the age of Edward III., with a low square tower and a porch on the south side. The Sherburne Chapel, built by Sir Richard Sherburne in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, contains some interesting family monuments. In the chancel are several chained books. In the churchyard are an ancient Gothic cross, a stone coffin, and several curious tombstones. Whalley Abbey and Church were also visited; the three runic crosses in the churchyard, so ably described and figured by Dr. Browne in vol. v. of the Society's Transactions, were examined with much interest.



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

ACCORDING to permission granted by the Greek Government, Dr. Wolters, second secretary of the German Institute in Athens, and Dr. Graef, of Berlin, are compiling a list of the fragments of vases found

upon the Acropolis. The uncertain fragments are being put together by them in order to make the most likely composition possible.

* * *
The topographical reliefs are being executed of *Eleusis*, *Phyle*, *Megalovouni*, and of the island of *Salamina*, by Captain Winterberger and Lieutenant Deneke, for early publication in the *Karten von Attika*, edited by Curtius and Kaupert.

* * *
The German Institute is publishing a work on the Greek sepulchral reliefs of Southern Russia. The editor is M. Kieseritzky.

* * *
Professor Robert, of Halle, is preparing for publication the third volume of his work, *Die Antiken Sarkophag-Reliefs*, which will contain representations of isolated myths, and will be composed of two or three parts containing abundant materials concerning altogether some 450 monuments.

* * *
Herr Richard Bohn has undertaken the editing of the architectural designs of the deceased Sergius Iwanoff, which will be published by the German Archaeological Institute according to the terms of the will of the author. The work will be divided into three parts: (1) Designs of monuments in Greece; (2) designs from Pompeii; (3) designs from the baths of Caracalla, in Rome.

* * *
The German Institute will publish shortly, in a special edition, all the ornamentation of the Roman house near the Farnesina in Rome, of which the stuccoes and frescoes have already appeared in plates in the *Monumenti Inediti* of the Lincci.

* * *
In the next fasciculus of the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* will be published the "Hermes" discovered by the French School of Athens at Troezen. In the same number will be given a view of Athens made in 1674, at the time of the arrival of the French ambassador, Mointel, at Athens. The original of this picture is in the Museum at Chartres.

* * *
Monsieur Héron de Villefosse communicated at one of the last sittings of the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* of Paris the discovery of a very fine Roman mosaic made at Saint-Romain-en-Gal (Rhône), representing the four seasons of the year in a kind of illustrated or figured calendar, analogous to those found on mediæval church-doors in France. The four seasons appear under form of four allegorical personages, and have around them twenty-eight representations of figures, of which nineteen have been preserved. Amongst the small pictures of separate subjects are delineated the agricultural operations of autumn and of winter.

* * *
Monsieur Geffroy, director of the French School at Rome, has communicated to the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, of Paris, that the researches of M. Toutain, at Bou Kournein, near Tunis, have recently brought to light a sanctuary of Baal which had been Romanized. The Phenician god is called "Saturnus Balcarensis Augustus Dominus Deus Magnus." More than 500 fragments of *stela* and of inscriptions have come to light, many of which are of very great interest.

Amongst the latter is a series of uninjured and complete texts, with many new consular dates. The results of these excavations will be given in a publication of the French School at Rome.

* * *
Professor Mau, of the German Institute, will probably not publish this year his usual annual account of the excavations at Pompeii, but will give the two years together next year.

* * *
The Rev. W. F. Greeny, F.S.A., has in the press a book of facsimiles of *Incised Slabs on the Continent of Europe*. Those who know Mr. Greeny's noble work on the *Monumental Brasses of the Continent*, will look forward with much interest and expectation to his new volume. This book of slabs will contain between about seventy illustrations 15 inches by 11 inches, with descriptive notes of each. We have had the advantage of seeing several specimens of the plates, and have not the least hesitation in saying that they will make a grand volume, which will prove of the highest importance to all students of the architecture, costumes, and iconography of the Middle Ages. The price of each copy will be only a guinea to subscribers; after publication (which will probably be early in October) the price will be raised to £1 11s. 6d. Mr. Greeny's work on *Brasses* can now only be obtained at £3 3s. Our readers may be absolutely sure of being delighted with this volume. Subscribers' names should be sent direct to Rev. W. F. Greeny, St. Michael-at-Thorn, Norwich.

* * *
An important work will very shortly be published by Mr. W. H. Goodyear, M.A., of Yale University, under the title of *The Grammar of the Lotus*. It will be a new history of classic ornament, and will include observations on the "bronze culture" of prehistoric Europe as derived from Egypt. It is to be issued by Messrs. Sampson Low and Marston in royal 4to., and will comprise about 300 pages of letterpress, 67 page plates, and 200 text-cuts. The subscription price is £3 3s.

* * *
The Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford, who published that useful book, *The Blazon of Episcopacy*, in 1858, is about to reissue the work in an amended and more complete form. It will also include the Scottish and Irish Episcopacy. The volume will be published in demy 8vo. by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co., at a subscription price of £1 4s.

* * *
A guide to the fine old parish church of St. Oswald, Ashbourne, is now in the press from the capable pen of the Rev. F. Jourdain, the vicar. As the author is a sound ecclesiologist, we can safely anticipate that the book will be valued by archaeologists.

* * *
It is intended (if sufficient encouragement be offered) to publish a copy of the first register of the Parish Church of Fillongley, which begins in the year 1538, and covering a period of over one hundred years. Mr. W. Henry Robinson, of Walsall, has undertaken the responsibility of publishing, if the vicar is able to guarantee to him subscriptions for not less than thirty-eight copies. The volume will also contain a short account of the parish and church compiled from authentic sources. Fifty copies *only* will be printed,

and the price to subscribers, whose names should be sent to Rev. A. B. Stevenson, Fillongley Vicarage, Coventry, will be one guinea.

* * *
Mr. William Andrews, secretary of the Hull Literary Club, has in the press a new volume under the title of *Bygone Northamptonshire*. The Bishop of Peterborough, in a paper in a popular periodical, says that Northamptonshire "is one of the most interesting of English counties." It may be safely asserted that the county is second to none for the importance of its history, folk-lore, curious customs, and for being the birthplace of many eminent and eccentric sons and daughters. In the pages of *Bygone Northamptonshire* will be presented in a readable, but at the same time in a scholar-like style, papers, profusely illustrated, bearing on the foregoing subjects. Many leading authors have kindly undertaken to contribute to this book. It will be similar in style to *Bygone Lincolnshire*, recently reviewed in our columns.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

ARISTOTLE ON THE ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION.
Translated, with introduction and notes, by F. G. Kenyon, M.A. *Bell and Sons*. 8vo., pp. xlii., 126.

ARISTOTLE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF ATHENS.
Translated by E. Poste, M.A. *Macmillan and Co.* 8vo., pp. x., 101.

It is a proof of the great interest taken in the recent remarkable discovery of an Aristotelian text in the British Museum, that two independent English translations have been issued almost simultaneously from the press. The reappearance of this treatise on the Constitution of Athens has been not unfairly described as "the most striking event in the history of classical literature for perhaps the last three centuries." The story of its discovery on a papyrus-roll in the British Museum has already been often told, but it is well and interestingly set forth, together with an account of the work itself, in the introduction to Mr. Kenyon's edition. Such a work as this description of the Constitutions of Athens ought to be of interest to others besides scholars and specialists, and there are probably not a few of even the readers of the *Antiquary* whose Greek may be sufficiently rusty to make them glad of an opportunity of perusing the book in the vulgar tongue. Both of these translations are by good classical scholars, each of the authors being fellows of their respective colleges; but we are glad to find that we can recommend Mr. Kenyon's book by preference, as it is only right that the better translation should come from the gentleman to whom the literary world is chiefly indebted for the original. Not only does the good introduction and the facsimile plate of a portion of the original make Mr. Kenyon's book the more acceptable, but, in our opinion, he is more

correct in his rendering than Mr. Poste, who indulges in too much paraphrase. In one case, however, Mr. Poste sticks closer to his text, for he gives a prose rendering of the poetical quotations, whilst Mr. Kenyon rather happily versifies the translation. Here are two passages from the twelfth chapter giving different renderings of an extract from a poem of Solon's:

Mr. Poste:

"I made the commons strong enough to be safe from oppression. Office I neither wrested from them nor put into their hands. The powerful and rich I also fenced against spoliation. Over both orders I threw an ample shield, nor suffered either to trample on the other's right."

Mr. Kenyon:

"I gave to the mass of the people such rank as befitted their need,
I took not away their honour, and I granted nought to their greed;
But those who were rich in power, who in wealth were glorious and great,
I bethought me that nought should befall them unworthy their splendour and state;
And I stood with my shield outstretched, and both were safe in its sight,
And I would not that either should triumph when the triumph was not with right."

The following translation of the fiftieth and fifty-first chapters gives a fair idea of the interesting character of this revelation of the domestic government of this renowned city four centuries before the Christian era:

"There are ten Commissioners for Repairs of Temples, elected by lot, who receive a sum of thirty minas from the Receivers-General, and therewith carry out the most necessary repairs in the temples.

"There are also ten City Commissioners (Astynōmi), of whom five hold office in Piræus, and five in the city. Their duty is to see that female flute-and harp-and lute-players are not hired at more than two drachmas, and if more than one person is anxious to hire the same girl, they cast lots, and hire her out to the person to whom the lot falls. They also provide that no collector of sewage shall shoot any of his sewage within ten stadia of the walls; they prevent people from blocking up the streets by building, or stretching barriers across them, or making drain-pipes in mid-air so as to pour their contents into the street, or having doors which open outwards; and they remove the corpses of those who die in the streets, for which purpose they have a body of state slaves assigned to them.

"Market Commissioners (Agoranōmi) are elected by lot, five by Piræus, five for the city. The duty assigned to them by law is to see that all articles offered for sale in the market are pure and unadulterated.

"Commissioners of Weights and Measures (Metro-nōmi) are elected by lot, five for the city and five for Piræus. They see that sellers use fair weights and measures.

"Formerly there were five corn commissioners (Sitophylāces), elected by lot, for Piræus, and five for the city; but now there are twenty for the city and fifteen for Piræus. Their duties are, first, to see that the unprepared corn in the market is offered for sale at

reasonable prices, and, secondly, to see that the millers sell barley-meal at a price proportionate to that of barley, and that the bakers sell their loaves at a price proportionate to that of wheat, and of such weight as the commissioners may appoint; for the law requires them to fix the standard weight.

"There are ten Superintendents of the Mart, elected by lot, whose duty is to superintend the mart, and to compel merchants to bring up into the city two-thirds of the corn which is brought by sea to the Corn Mart."

A CALENDAR OF THE HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS COLLECTION OF SHAKESPEAREAN RARITIES. 2nd edition, enlarged. Edited by Ernest E. Baker, F.S.A. *Longmans, Green, and Co.* 8vo., pp. xviii., 170. Price 10s. 6d.

The first edition of this calendar, which was printed only for private circulation, was issued in 1887 by the owner of this wonderful collection of literary rarities, Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, F.R.S. On his death, two years later, it was found that his will directed this collection to be offered to the Corporation of Birmingham at £7,000, but that in case the Corporation did not accept this offer, that the collection was to be deposited at the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit until it can be sold for £10,000, or more. To their discredit, the municipal representatives of Birmingham declined the offer, and the collection now awaits a purchaser at the higher sum. Mr. Baker has done well in issuing this new edition of the calendar. It is materially improved by the addition of further notes descriptive of the various items. Many of the books contain memoranda written by their late owner, pointing out their special Shakespearian interest, and Mr. Baker has acted wisely in copying these in full.

This volume contains Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps' interesting preface to the first edition, a full calendar of the 805 items of the collection, and a good index. It is almost needless to state that this volume is quite indispensable to the Shakespeare collector. As we turn over page after page of this calendar, it is indeed passing strange that Birmingham should have so far blundered as to let the golden opportunity slip from its grasp. This inaction of the newest of our cities will probably bring general discredit on our English nation, as it is now exceedingly likely that this collection will eventually cross the Atlantic. In addition to the early engraved portraits of Shakespeare, a few authentic personal relics, and various documentary evidences respecting his estates, there are no less than twenty-one volumes of engravings and original drawings illustrative of the houses and places associated with the name and fame of the immortal poet.

Among the many printed books some are most remarkable, and nearly unique. There are two editions (1567, 1568) of Lily's *Shorte Introduction of Grammar*, one or both of which were used in Stratford school when Shakespeare was learning his "small Latin and less Greek." A curious proof of this is afforded by Shakespeare quoting a line of Terence from this grammar and not from the classic direct. Another classic then used in grammar schools is found here, the rare Ovid of 1567, several passages from which are quoted in the *Tempest*. Others of the printed books are very rare, and of much value. Such are the *Palladis Tamia*, 1598, with the first list of

Shakespeare's plays; *Love's Labours Lost*, 1598, the first work with Shakespeare's name; *King Lear*, "as plaid before the Kings Majesty at White Hall upon S. Stephen's Night in Christmas hollidaies, 1608; Laneham's black-letter account of Kenilworth, 1575; Heywood's *Apology*, 1612; and Nashe's *Pierce Penniless*, 1592.

THE COUCHER BOOK OF SELBY, Vol. I. Edited by Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A. Printed for the Record Series of the *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association*. 8vo., pp. xx., 408. Five plates.

We noticed the receipt of this the tenth volume of the Yorkshire Record Series two months ago, but its importance demands further attention.

The formal forced surrender of the great Benedictine Abbey of Selby was made by Abbot Robert Selby, *alias* Rogers, on December 6, 1539. The Coucher-Book, or Chartulary, remained in the possession of the last abbot until July 27, 1543, when it was delivered up to someone whose name does not appear, but who was probably Sir Leonard Beckwith. From Sir Leonard Beckwith the abbey lands and evidences, including this book, passed from Roger Beckwith to Earl Shrewsbury, and thence to Sir Thomas Walmesley. From the Walmseys the property passed through an heiress to the seventh Lord Petre. This MS. was bought by Messrs. Boone, of Bond Street, in 1867, from the then Lord Petre. It was then offered to the British Museum, but refused; and in May, 1868, it was purchased by Mr. Thomas Brooke, F.S.A., of Armitage Bridge, to whose munificence we are indebted for the present edition, which is issued at his sole charge. The Coucher-Book is written on vellum, and occupies 222 leaves, 13 in. by 9 in. The body of the MS. is in an early fourteenth-century hand, but various later additions have been made. The latest date in the MS. is 1434. The Rev. J. T. Fowler has edited the chartulary with characteristic and painstaking ability, and has appended a few brief notes by way of explanation or introduction. The legendary *Historia* of the abbey, but which certainly contains very much that is historical, is prefixed to the chartulary; whilst an historical introduction gives by far the best summary of the erection and gradual progress of the fabric of the great abbey that has yet been printed. The platinotype illustrations are excellently done by Mr. C. E. Hodges, of Hexham, who has won such repute as the illustrator and historian of the ancient church of Hexham. Two of these plates give views of the abbey, whilst three plates are devoted to various impressions of different abbots' seals. The index is thorough and exhaustive. We have nothing but praise for the way in which Mr. Fowler has accomplished his task.

RUSH-BEARING. By Alfred Barton. *Brook and Chrystal*, Manchester. 4to., pp. x., 189. Forty-six plates, and ten text illustrations. Price 12s. 6d.

This is a well-printed and thoroughly illustrated book on the curious question of rushes, and their various uses by our forefathers. The title is somewhat of a misnomer, for the book treats of rush-strewing in houses, of rush-strewing in churches, of garlands in churches, of morris-dances, of the wakes, and of

rushlights, rushlight-holders, rush-bottomed chairs, rush-rings, etc., as well as of the custom of the formal bearing of rushes to the church at stated seasons, and of the carts in which they were carried. The rush-bearing once common to the whole of our country villages now lingers only in one or two isolated places, and has lost its real meaning. Where the custom does remain, as at Saddleworth, which is described in great detail in these pages, the beer sipping and other vulgar accompaniments make it desirable that the practice should be allowed to die out, now that all our churches are properly paved or floored, both in pews and aisles. We should think that everything pertaining to rushes is gathered together within these covers, with the result of supplying those interested in old customs and expiring uses with an entertaining volume.

SHORT NOTICES.

EXCAVATIONS AT BURSCOUGH PRIORY. By James Bromley. *Thomas Brakell*, Liverpool, 8vo., pp. 27. Eleven plates.

This is a reprint from the last volume of the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. We are sure that many will be glad to have this well-illustrated and lucid account in a separate form.

ANCIENT CAMPS ON THE MALVERN HILLS. By the late H. H. Lines. *E. G. Humphreys*, Worcester. Price 6d.

This is an interesting historical account and most careful survey of the ancient camps on the Malvern Hills, by the late Mr. Lines, and edited by his daughter, at the request of the members of the Malvern Field Club. The plans here given of the Midsummer Hill and Herefordshire Beacon camps are from surveys made by Lines in 1869-70. Readers of the *Antiquary* who have the advantage of seeing from time to time posthumous papers of Mr. Lines', through the courtesy of his daughter, will not require any special recommendation of this pamphlet. It should be in the hands of every intelligent visitor to Malvern.

HADDON AND CHATSWORTH. By Edward Bradbury. *C. F. Wardley*, Buxton. Pp. 73. Price 6d.

This is an unusually good guide-book. Mr. Bradbury is a well-known graphic, and withal accurate, writer on Derbyshire and Derbyshire scenery. He has produced an unconventional and informal, but most useful, little book. Authorities are always acknowledged. It has our cordial recommendation.

THE COUNTY SEATS OF SHROPSHIRE. *Eddowes Journal Offices*, Shrewsbury. Part xv., pp. 299-322.

The seats described and illustrated in this part are: The Isle of Rossall, Orleton, Lilleshall Hall, and Lilleshall House. There are also two plates of Stokesay Castle and Stokesay Court omitted from a former number.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, vol. v., parts 1 and 2.

This illustrated quarterly magazine, devoted to the history and antiquities of the county of Gloucester, since the lamented death of its editor and originator, Rev. H. B. Blacker, is now under the able editorship of the industrious Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore. These new parts seem to fully sustain its well-earned reputation.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN, vol. xiii., No. 3. Edited by Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Mendon, Illinois.

This excellent illustrated magazine (bi-monthly, four dollars per annum) continues to be full of interest. In addition to a variety of archaeological notes, reviews, and correspondence, this number contains articles on "The Migrations of the Mound-Builders," "The Higher Civilization of the Earlier Mound-Builders," "The Indian Messiah and the Ghost-Dance," and "The Story of the Moosewood Man." Our only quarrel is with its name; we wish the editor would learn to be grammatical, and alter the title to *The American Antiquary*.

THE ANTIQUARIAN, vol. i., No. 1. Edited and published by G. L. Howe, Albany, Oregon. Price per year, 50 cents.

This is a wholly discreditable little issue of 16 pages, with blunders and misspellings on every page. Surely this will be the last as well as the first number. It is difficult to imagine the existence of any readers for such a periodical. Certainly none could be found in England, though the editor kindly states the subscription price for foreign countries in the postal union.

RETROSPECTIONS, SOCIAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL.

By Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. Vol. iii. Edited by J. G. Waller, F.S.A. *George Bell and Sons*. 8vo., pp. x., 296. Price not stated.

One hundred and eighty-four pages of this volume were printed off, when death removed the well-known kindly antiquary, on August 2, 1890, at the age of eighty-two. His oldest antiquarian friend, Mr. Waller, who speaks touchingly in a brief introduction of fifty-three years of unbroken friendship, has appropriately finished the third volume of Mr. Roach Smith's retrospection. These pages are for the most part pleasant and chatty reading, though they jump with startling rapidity from Roman remains and archaeological congresses to the modern drama or operatic tenors, from French excursions to the walls of Chester, or from Shakespeare to Waterloo. The references to numerous living and recently-deceased archaeologists are interesting and always good-natured. The volume will be valued by Mr. Roach-Smith's numerous friends, and possesses some attractions for other antiquaries.

NOTES AND QUERIES FOR SOMERSET AND DORSET.

Edited by Rev. F. W. Weaver and Rev. C. H. Mayo. *Sherborne*.

Part xiv. of vol. ii. opens with a plate of value and interest to heraldic readers. Nine examples of the armorial bearings of the Salter family are given in colours. They are exceptionally good examples of "differencing," or the modifications of the original arms of a house. These coats are well explained by Mr. S. J. A. Salter, F.R.S. The number is in other respects a good one. This quarterly magazine is of much value to all West-country antiquaries.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES. Edited by Christopher A. Markham, F.S.A. *Taylor and Sons*, Northampton. Part xxix. of vol. iv.

A glove of Mary Queen of Scots, given by her to Marmaduke Dayrell on the morning of her execution forms a frontispiece to this number. The interesting glimpses of Old Northampton are continued. Another good note is one on the Fairfax Family of Deeping Gate, based on a Book of Hours, of 1464 (curiously misnamed), that used to belong to the family.

THE SITWELL PEDIGREE, 1280-1667. By Sir George R. Sitwell, Bart.

This is a most charmingly-printed and beautifully-arranged pedigree from the author's press at Scarborough, compiled from the Eekington Court Rolls and other original documents. The pedigree is illustrated by facsimiles of various autographs of the family. With the pedigree is bound up a catalogue of the Sitwell letters at Renishand from 1529 to 1796. We are greatly indebted to Sir George Sitwell for forwarding us copies of these attractive and valuable brochures, as there are only twenty.

We continue to receive and appreciate the current numbers of *Minerva*, *Rassegna Internazionale*, Rome; *Building World*; *Printing Times and Lithographer*; *Western Antiquary*; *East Anglian Notes and Queries*; *Middlesex Notebook*; etc.



Correspondence.

RUBBINGS OF INSCRIBED STONES.

IN your April number, N. asks for the best way of taking the rubbing of inscribed ornamented stones, which desire Mr. J. Romilly Allen kindly answered in a later number by giving very detailed directions. I was, however, lately taught a much better and simpler way by the President of the Archaeological Society of Oxon. It is this: provide a sheet of woolly paper, such as grocers use, damp it thoroughly and lay it on the surface to be copied; then beat it all over with a common hair-brush, with the bristles of course downwards. When the process is completed, take the paper off and let it dry; the result will leave nothing to be desired. In fact, it is often easier to study and decipher than the original, which may be in a dark recess; whereas the copy can be brought into the fullest light and turned about so as to cast varying shadows, which are of great aid.

NEMO.

[We are glad to insert this receipt for a cheap and ready way of taking a cast of an ornamented stone, but it certainly is not a "rubbing." Our correspondent is probably not aware that Mr. J. Romilly Allen has had greater experience than anyone else in the rubbing and depicting of early ornamental stones, and we do not think his method can be improved upon.—ED.]

THE LIGHTS OF A MEDIAEVAL CHURCH.

(Vol. xxiii. p. 247; vol. xxiv. p. 39.)

Mr. F. W. Weaver, in his very learned and interesting letter concerning "The Lights of a Mediaeval Church," assumes that there could be no altar in a church-porch. One instance occurs to me, however, of an arrangement of this kind. In Mr. Richard Welford's *History of Newcastle and Gateshead in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries*, we find the following under the year 1324:

"Alan of Gateshead, priest, custodian of the altar of the blessed Mary, in the north porch of the church of Gateshead, with the consent and assent of all the commonalty of the vill, grants to

Roger Redesdale of Newcastle all that tenement, with appurtenances, in Gateshead, as the same is situate in Akelwelgate" (p. 61).

Is it possible that by altar in the porch an altar in a chamber over the porch can be meant?

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

ST. WEONARD.

There is in the county of Hereford a parish called St. Weonard, with a church dedicated to the same saint. Just outside the churchyard is a barrow of considerable size, perhaps 30 feet in height, known as "St. Weonard's Tump" (tump being a Herefordshire word for a mound). The barrow has been cut half-way through to the ground level, for the purpose, I presume, of finding antiquities. Can any of your readers tell me when this was done and by whom? also where I can find any account of the life of St. Weonard?

F. T. MARSH.

69, Everton Brow, Liverpool.

[It has been supposed that St. Weonard is a corruption of St. Leonard.—ED.]

PAINTED CROSSES AT TONG CHURCH.

The parish church of Tong, Salop (fifteenth century), is undergoing restoration. Over the westernmost miserere, on the north and south sides of the chancel, is a Maltese cross in a circle painted in red on the stonework of the wall. These crosses have been hidden till now by panelling of oak, apparently the same date as the misereres, and the same date as the church itself, so that they could not have been intended to be seen. I shall be glad of any information as to the meaning of these crosses.

F. C. E. GRIFFIN.

Gorsty Hayes Manor, Tettenhall.

[In all probability consecration crosses.—ED.]

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Lancing College, Shoreham, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.